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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 29—30, 1883.

### MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Liberal party is not fortunate in having Mr. Bradlaugh on its back. We all wish that Mr. Gladstone could be welcomed on his return North by something more agreeable than this unsavoury memento of Ministerial defeat. It is one of the infelicitous oddities of politics that a Prime Minister whose personal zeal for Religion and the Church has marked him out all his life from the mass of ordinary English politicians should be confronted with the necessity of taking up the cause of a man whose opinions and methods of controversy must inspire in him personal aversion and disgust. For this he has to face that defeat in the lobbies which he has never incurred on any other public question since he took office; the Liberals, docile on all points else, break out into flat rebellion when Mr. Bradlaugh is seen clinging to the coat-tails of the party, endeavouring thus to contrive an entrance into the House. If, however, we are to believe the announcements in the newspapers, the Member for Northampton had conferred the fight from inside the Palace of Westminster to outside. No more will he struggle in a narrow doorway with the messengers of the House. Never again will the long corridors and many steps of the Gothic building witness the precipitate procession of a dishevelled legislator in the hands of polite but pushing policemen. Prescend Barons and orators in marble will no longer be affronted with a scene almost unparalleled even in Plantagenet or Tudor reigns. In revenge, however, as we understand, for the decorous but decisive urgency of Inspector Denning, the Member for Northampton, taking a leaf out of the book of his French friends, is about to "descend into the streets." He tells us that he has addressed two hundred public meetings since he was expelled, and that deputations from all parts of England are about to visit London on the 15th of February to make a Bradlaugh "demonstration" in the Metropolis. Factory operatives from Lancashire, ironworkers from Staffordshire, craftsmen of all kinds from Birmingham, miners from far Northumberland, toilers from what Macaulay called "Middie's sunless caves," hardy fishermen from the southern and eastern coasts, will vend their love for Mr. Bradlaugh and his cause, and their hatred of his enemies. When there, they will "demonstrate." Londoners who are languid about political issues will learn a lesson from these stern invaders from the North; the Goths again will overawe Rome. In 1832 we were threatened with a similar "march of the men of Birmingham," but the King gave way, and the Metropolis was spared. Public meetings and even large processions are—if not too frequent—the life of our political life. But this kind of thing is a necessary preliminary to the renewed discussion of Mr. Bradlaugh's often-rejected claim? Hitherto the English Parliament has been free from anything like mob pressure. In France, more than once the seat of legislation has been stormed by a crowd, which thereupon deposed a dynasty, and by shouts made new rulers out of any "gentlemen of the pavement" who might be popular or at hand. It was so in February, 1848, and again in September, 1870; while on other occasions the trick has been attempted and failed. For this reason alone the Conservatives in 1873 made Versailles the meeting-place of the Senate and the Chamber, and forbade removal except by a revision of the Constitution. In America, the authorities, conscious of a great danger, avoid assembling their legislative bodies in large centres of population. The men of the Revolution invented Washington in order to avoid fixing the capital at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, and the State Legislatures, shunning great cities, almost invariably meet in small towns. In England we never have had need of such precautions. London is the largest city in the world, with the greatest contrasts between enormous wealth and grinding misery; but it is eminently patient and peaceful. It has no fine mob, though it has plenty of ragamuffins who, if bolder men led the way, would take advantage of disorder to plunder and to destroy. We must, therefore, condemn as wholly wanton and improper the importation into the Metropolis of rough men from the country merely in order that they may bring on Parliament the presence, not to say pressure, of a physical demonstration. An old Act forbids any public meeting within a mile of the legislative Palace while Parliament is sitting. Even a procession of more than ten to present a petition is prohibited, as the Chartists on the 10th of April, 1848, found to their discomfort. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, who carries into his agitation a rather pettifogging spirit, has hit upon a plan, it is said, for evading the spirit of the Act. The great meeting of miners, navvies, and brawny ironworkers will be held in Trafalgar-square before the Queen's Speech is read, and then will trickle down by twos and threes to Palace-yard, arriving there by circuitous routes. Can the police, it is asked, stop these persons carefully disguised as innocent citizens? A foretaste of the answer likely to be made to this impudent invasion of the statute has already been given. Mr. Bradlaugh and his followers are like John Gilpin, though on rowdy "pleasure they are bent, they have a frugal mind."

They applied to the railway companies to run excursion trains to London on this eventful 15th of February, in order that the demonstrators might start early, together, and at reduced rates. Now railway companies have no politics, and they will provide an excursion train to suit almost anybody. One day their carriages convey Conservative working men to a picnic; the next they impartially carry Liberals crowding to hear Mr. Gladstone. Temperance meetings and licensed vintners' gatherings, and even, it used to be whispered, prize-fighters, are equally fish for their net. "What will they pay?" has been the only question. But they draw the line somewhere, and apparently at mobs. They have unanimously refused to start excursion trains in order to bring up country roughs to intimidate Parliament, so that Mr. Bradlaugh and his merry men will either have to travel by the usual trains, paying ordinary fares, or forego their invasion. He can fall back on the comparatively limp London rough, who is more an adept at breaking windows or picking pockets than at facing the police. Should, however, this refusal not disorganise the demonstration, Sir William Harcourt, who, as Home Secretary, is responsible for the peace of the Metropolis, is, we are sure, quite prepared to avert insult from the Legislature and to keep Mr. Bradlaugh in order. We only hope that Mr. Gladstone will prolong his needed holiday by some extra days, and not return until this ugly stumbling-block on the threshold of every Session is again effectually removed.—Daily Telegraph.

### THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Now that the new Constitutional Club is fairly before the public, it may be useful to discuss its objects, and to consider how they will best be attained. The former have already been described, and may be summed up by saying that it is hoped, by means of this Institution, to bring all classes of Conservatives into closer communication with each other, and to provide a common centre where they can all meet together. The design is highly to be commended, and we heartily hope it may succeed. We believe that the Reform Club was established by the Liberal Party with much the same object, and, in spite of some rumours to the contrary which have from time to time become audible, we have not been altogether disappointed. The Conservative Leaders, however, may learn a lesson from what occurred only very recently in the Liberal Pall-mall Institution—that it will not answer their purpose to give only a mechanical support to a Club of this character—to pay their subscriptions, and recommend it to their friends and never to go near it themselves. If they do this, they had better have had nothing to do with the new Club at all, since the object of it is to enable both Leaders and followers, and every grade and section of the Party, to meet together on an equal footing. If there is any truth at all in the complaint of the "Two Conservatives" that the Chiefs of the Conservative Party are not sufficiently affable and accessible, this Club should be the answer to it; it ought to be, even more than the Reform Club, a medium of communication between the different sections of the Party. The terms of admission are comparatively low, though, as a correspondent points out, not sufficiently low to make membership widely comprehensive. The number of members is to be five thousand, and a room is to be specially provided for the accommodation of political meetings. Properly developed, a Club of this description should be extremely useful as a branch of Conservative organisation. But the promoters must be thoroughly in earnest, and fully comprehend the necessity of making the social character of the Club a reality and not a sham. If "all Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and officers of Constitutional Associations" could be sure, when they come to London in the season, of often meeting the Conservative Whips, and of sometimes meeting the Conservative Chiefs, in the Club smoking room, and of exchanging information on subjects of interest to the Party, the most valuable results might be expected. It is, frequently, we believe owing to want of information on local topics, and on the state of local feeling in general, that Party Leaders make mistakes which they only discover to be such when it is too late; whilst it is quite certain that if country supporters and country newspapers were kept better informed than they are of the policy and intentions of the Leaders, misunderstandings might be averted which, as it is, produce serious inconvenience. But this better understanding will never be permanently established unless Conservative members of Parliament who are in the confidence of the Front Bench shall seriously devote the Club a really working institution. Every encouragement should be held out to the members of the Constitutional Club; and we think it is an omission that ought to be remedied without delay that the Editors of Conservative local papers are not included, with the officers of Conservative Associations, among those who are eligible for admission on specially favourable terms.—Standard.

### MISSING HEIRS.

Damp doorsteps, thanks to a remark of Mrs. Gamp's, are connected in the popular mind rather with pulmonary affections and "settling on one's lungs" than with sudden opulence. But, according to a Dublin telegram, doorsteps (whether damp or not) are inseparably connected with the fortunes of a missing heiress. A lady, the successor to vast wealth, has disappeared, has been unheard of since childhood's hour, when her parents left her on a doorstep. Children are sometimes unpoetically spoken of as "encumbrances," and persons who desire the post of gardener or housekeeper often advertise that they are "without encumbrances." Now, a doorstep is not a bad place whereon to temporarily deposit an encumbrance; but when the encumbrance is a child, there is a singular heartlessness in leaving it thus at the gates of a friend, still more of a stranger. People who act thus must have been demoralised by the drama, depraved by the pantomime. That chartered libertine the Clown often leaves a respectable baby at the steps of a practicable door, and when Pantaloon comes out and trips over the infant, the accident never fails to win the laughter of the young and thoughtless. But conduct which is professional in a Clown is unnatural in parents, especially when the

infant of whom they thus disembrace themselves is heiress of much property. An heiress, to be identified by the fact that she was once deposited on a doorstep, is being sought for in Ireland. According to the latest reports, a Miss Carey, at present engaged in domestic service, is perhaps the long-sought-for maiden. "It seems there is no doubt she was a child left on a doorstep by her parents." So far so good, but there must be some other marks of identity surely, or the claimant's chance of success seems but small. Many children are left on doorsteps. Doorsteps are to the modern what Cithæron was to the ancient world—a place where "rubbish" or children regarded as inconvenient might be "shot." The peculiarity of this Irish case is the insistence on the doorstep, without which no missing heiress is genuine. The public will wait with interest for the close of this romance, and for explanation of the motives of the parents. If Miss Carey, or any other claimant, succeeds in proving her case, romance will become a more real thing than ever to young women engaged in domestic service. Persons of culture are apt to speak harshly of "penny dreadfuls," as they call the novels which appear in cheap weekly journals. But these works (though we could wish them a better style) undoubtedly add to the happiness of the poor, by teaching them that something may "turn up" at any moment. The belief in some vague inheritance was about to fall in one which gilds the melancholy hearts of many fanciful persons. The statistics of people in America who believe themselves the true heirs of English estates and titles would be interesting, if they could be obtained. This popular notion forms part of the plot of Hawthorne's posthumous and fragmentary romance recently published. Probably most persons who in England succeed to estates know what it is to receive letters on the subject from American claimants. Certainly that experience is of use. The detection of a recent fraud showed what a good business might be done by advertising for missing heirs, and by pocketing the preliminary fees.—Daily News.

### WESTMINSTER AND PETERBOROUGH.

It is a strange illustration of the adage that "the past is never quite dead," that immediately after the news of the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming report of Westminster Abbey. The statement is that the exterior stonework has been found to be in such a crumbling condition that there is no alternative but to re-face the entire fabric. Knowing what we know of the state of the fabric, and the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming report of Westminster Abbey. The statement is that the exterior stonework has been found to be in such a crumbling condition that there is no alternative but to re-face the entire fabric. Knowing what we know of the state of the fabric, and the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming report of Westminster Abbey. 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# THE LANCET

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## NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *LANCET*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 31—FEB. 1, 1883.

### POLITICAL SCARES.

The Times says the return of M. de Giers to St. Petersburg terminates one more cycle of mysterious hints, dark allusions, apocryphal conversations, and gloomy predictions. A dozen alarming statements, each made upon authority higher, more august, and more unimpeachable than the last, have once more been falsified by stubborn facts, and their authors are now pointing out with grand contempt for "their dead selves" that perfect calm reigns in the political world. These scares renew themselves with the regularity of the moon, and a closer study than we have yet thought it needful to bestow upon them might prove that luminary to exercise a direct influence upon their birth. It is, perhaps, unreasonable (continues the *Times*) to ask our readers to tax their memory with these evanescent phenomena, but if any one will take the trouble to refer to a good register of events for the last four years, he will undoubtedly be astonished to discover through what a number of desperate crises Europe, according to the *gobemouche*, has passed. The high authority who with significant allusions to authority higher still usually sets the ball in motion doubtless has excellent and substantial reasons for what he does. High authority does not bestir itself without adequate cause, which the intelligent inquirer will seek in the temporary convenience of the *haute banque*. But the financiers who thus shuffle the cards on the bourses of Europe every time they want a new combination would be powerless were it not that they have a huge mass of loyalty and thoughtfulness to work upon. The Continental Press lends itself readily to their purposes, because it busies itself with a comparatively narrow range of subjects. It is perpetually engaged in speculating upon high politics, and every breath that disturbs that attenuated air throws it into instant commotion. It is constantly endeavouring to unravel the web of a subtle intrigue, and can scarcely believe that anything is what it seems, or that any man can by any chance mean just what he says. This habit of mind is fatal to soundness and balance of judgment. To the detective seeking to discover he knows not what every glances an enigma, and every gesture is pregnant with decipherable meaning. The amateur politicians of the Continent have not yet perceived how powerful are the forces that make for peace, though the men who really direct European affairs understand their importance very well. The eyes of the former being always fixed upon a few prominent statesmen, they fail to see that the nations, too, have a voice. Universal military service puts a weapon of tremendous power in the hands of a ruler, but it also imposes on him, at least in civilized countries, a very perceptible check. Conscription in such a country as Germany is representation. Prince Bismarck pays but scanty respect to Parliamentary opposition, but he will think a good many times before he attempts to override the opinion of that army which is the educated German people. In his intense repugnance to war, the German Emperor faithfully represents his people, who know full well that they must bear in their own proper persons the brunt of whatever fighting they undertake. It is difficult to frame an excuse for the readiness with which these recurring wars are taken up and magnified in this country. Thanks to our geographical position, we are able to look upon the affairs of Europe from the outside. The nervousness naturally engendered in spite of reason by the necessity for standing continually on guard armed to the teeth ought not in any way to disturb our judgment. It ought to be our function to exercise a calming and moderating effect upon European opinion, instead of reflecting all its ephemeral perturbations. But when a flutter is got up in a European capital because somebody has spoken or has not spoken, has taken a journey or has not taken a journey, there is always some zealous politician ready to telegraph an alarming despatch, of course on the highest authority. Then men go about with faces as long as their memory is short, asking what is the meaning of the news, while the more ingenious construct elaborate arguments to show that a great war is merely a question of time, and that the time is probably at hand. It is not at all necessary to have any consistent theory of the necessity for a war, or of the causes which are to lead to its outbreak. Now it is Germany that finds her armaments intolerable and is about to attack Russia as the shortest way to general disarmament. Again, it is the old chronic jealousy between Austria and Russia, together with fresh disagreements about the partition of the Ottoman Empire, which is about to impel Russia to attack the dual monarchy. Again, it is observed that the Slavs of Austro-Hungary are in the ascendant, and that the vaunted Austro-German alliance is on the point of breaking up. Again, it is found that Russia is on the point of bankruptcy, and, being compelled to choose between war and revolution, is going to war at all risks. While Gambetta was alive there was always the war of revenge to drag in by way of makeshift when other arguments failed to convince. Now that Gambetta is dead the Republic is discovered to be on its last legs, and some Pretender is held certain to bring about the long predicted Franco-Russian combination. It may be admitted that every country in Europe has troubles and difficulties of its own, and that nations anxious to the teeth are more likely to go to war than they had beaten slalpore for so other purpose than to dress turnips. It may be admitted, too, that various combinations are conceivable, and that various accidents may happen to precipitate a collision. But a great deal more than this ought to be required before men indulge in foolish and mischievous speculations. The odds are heavy against any event that depends upon one out of several equally probable accidents, but they become overwhelming when the event requires the co-ordination of several accidents no one of which can

be said to be more than possible. The remarkable thing is that every three months or so there is a new scare, upon grounds totally irreconcilable with the reasons adduced to justify the last, and that a large part of the public seem perfectly unconscious of the repeated contradictions. Our readers will do us the justice to admit that we have consistently avoided attaching any importance to these fantastic stories. We credit them with the capacity to recall a period somewhat longer than that assigned by Hamlet to a great man's memory, and with intelligence enough to seek in the history which is being made before our eyes some consistent and permanent meaning. Those who regard history itself as an old almanack may, perhaps, consistently look upon a newspaper as nothing more than the promiscuous and unintelligent chronicle of the sensations of the moment, but we venture to think that there is a public not easily influenced by the interested fables of the Stock Exchange and desiring the redaction of current events and rumours into that coherence with the past which alone can make them useful as a guide to the future. Next to universal disarmament, probably the best safeguard against war is universal military service.

### THE NIAGARA THREATENED.

There seems to be some prospect of Niagara Falls being saved from the horde of speculators who have so rapidly been turning them into a source of pecuniary profit. Many years ago, at a time when the locality was little visited, and the subject excited no stir, "the Porter family" acquired the American side of the Falls, with the result that they and their descendants have amassed an enormous fortune. The family have several places for sightseers, and charging all visitors a quarter of a dollar for examining the noblest work of Nature within easy access of the cities of Canada and the United States. But "the Porter family" are not the only obstructions in the shape of vested rights who interfere with the pilgrim's peace of mind. At every turn he finds himself faced by the custodian of some private piece of ground, to enter which "a quarter" is demanded, until, harassed by these harpies, and preyed by a swarm of speculators who prey on the speculators, thoughtlessness, credulity of the summer visitors, the tourist might imagine that the Dominion and the Great Republic were in league to pension half the needy persons in North America on the Falls, and those who go to see them. Nor have the Vandals been idle. Before Goat Island can be reached two tolled suspension bridges must be crossed, and on Luna Island, which is the first half from the American side, a huge paper factory has been built, and though the Great Falls is distinguished by no such base object, several hideous chimney stacks mark the view above the American Falls. Next to Schaffhausen, the torrent which tumbles over the cliff between Goat Island and the mainland is perhaps the finest which the majority of tourists are likely to look on. But even here, however, the tourist is not to be compared to the "Horseshoe," from which it is separated by the dark cliffs of Goat Island. This prettily wooded spot is the best stand from which to examine the Rapids, and into the lake below the Falls themselves. Yet Goat Island is also private property, and if the present owner has resisted the temptation to use it as a source of revenue, there is no guarantee that some future proprietor will be proof against the attraction which the tumbling waters afford to the speculator. Indeed, there are more than one prosaic millman have deplored the waste of "water privileges" which he permits, and Dr. Siemens has fired the imagination of men of business by his calculation that all the coal in the world applied to the rising steam of the Niagara would not exert a force equal to the Falls of Niagara. Imagine a sea of raging waters a mile and a half broad, rushing madly down an incline, suddenly contracting by the curving western shore, and then leaping, "with one tremendous bound," over a precipice of one hundred and sixty feet, and one can fancy the power which is every day rolling into Lake Ontario. Even Sir Hussey Vivian's enthusiasm as a sightseer was unable to resist the charm of calculating "the miles of locomotives" and the millions of spindles which this gigantic defluent of the Erie River drive. It has, therefore, long been evident that unless some steps are taken to "protect the Falls," they will become the nucleus of a town of factories, or be surrounded by petty proprietors that sentimental travellers will carry away more vivid recollections of the manner in which they have been lured than pleasing impressions of the majesty of Nature. Cynthia and Log Islands are already marked down by the Philistines; and it is only the fact of the owners being able at present to make so much money by letting out their property for the gratification of the tourist that saves much of the American side from being turned to any purpose which will best suit the proprietors' pockets. With this uncomfortable prospect in sight, Lord Dufferin suggested to the Governments of Ontario and New York that they should buy out the rights and convert the immediate surroundings of the Falls into an international park, to which visitors could have access, without being subjected to annoyance and extortion. Plans were prepared, and a Bill giving force to these proposals drafted; and the measure might have received the sanction of the New York Legislature, had not all progress been blocked by Governor Cornell declaring his intention of vetoing it. "Vested Rights" had evidently found the idea unpalatable, and under the circumstances it was felt that to proceed further would be useless. Accordingly, for four years, nothing more was heard of the matter. In the meantime, however, public taste having improved, a Society called the Niagara Falls Association has been started to bring all their influence to bear on those with whom the passage of the revised measure rests. The Ontario Legislature has always been friendly to the proposed step, and it is, therefore quite possible that before long we may be enabled to announce the welcome news that Niagara has been rescued from the hands of the speculator. It would, however, be unfair to accuse the Americans as a people of being insensible to the Vandals of the few individuals who have abused the accident of having acquired the soil in the neighbourhood of the Falls. On the contrary, several of the nation, or even the State Governments, have been able to act, they have done so promptly in the direction of saving their forest scenery from desecration. The Chauderie Falls of Canada drive a large amount of machinery, yet care has been taken to prevent any defacement of their beauty. The Yellowstone Park of the United States has long ago been converted into an immense National Domain; though the many "parks" of Colorado, which are little inferior in beauty or as popular resorts, are being rapidly purchased by English and American capitalists, who may or may not make good use of their acquisitions.

**FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.**—A fatal boat accident occurred at Crovie, Banffshire, yesterday. The boat, which was a small fishing craft, was making for the creek, Crovie, when she struck on a rock and was swamped. Three of the crew were drowned, only one man being saved.

## MEMBERS AND CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. J. K. Cross, the recently-appointed Under-Secretary for India, addressed his constituents at Bolton, Wednesday night. After referring to general topics, he said a proposal which has lately agitated the commercial and agricultural community was the creation of a new Government Department, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, to be called the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. He had tried to think out this matter for himself, and he confessed that commerce and agriculture seemed to him to occupy so much of our national life, to comprise so great a part of our national existence, that it was not surprising that the Government should have been led to consider the matter. He believed the Tories, if in office, would relax the rules, but thought they would be likely to make them more stringent. While there were floods of talk the farmers' friends in the House were doing nothing to help them. He thought the County Boards Bill a measure of the utmost importance, and that by the expense of School Boards might be saved, the county being the unit for educational purposes. They might deal with middle class as well as other education. Unless the middle classes educated their sons well, the sons of labourers would run them very close in the race of life. Referring to the provision of better cottages for labourers, he said County Boards might also devote attention to that matter. Richard Cobden had said that if the land was to be cultivated to its full capacity it could not be done without giving full security for tenant-right. The necessity for compensation for improvements had been shown by a speech by Lord Cairns. The condition of our Bankruptcy Laws was a standing disgrace, and a loss of millions a year to the country, and should also be dealt with. There were two or three questions mainly affecting the representation of the labouring classes in the House of Commons, and he trusted this Parliament would not terminate without the County Suffrage Reform being carried. Mr. Mundella combated the recently expressed views of Sir Richard Cross and Sir Hardinge Giffard on the subject of the borough of Aylesbury (embracing a wide county district) was a type of what might be expected from the Reform Bill. His representation by Sir N. De Rothschild and Mr. Russell showed the anticipation that the measure would be hostile to property was absurd. The imperfect education of the labouring classes was a crying evil, and he trusted the Government would be quick to recognize the right of those persons to utter their opinions, he disputed their title to control other people's consciences. He believed there could be no greater blessing conferred on the country than the education of the labouring classes. Nothing would more quicken the interest of the labourers in the affairs of the country, and stimulate their zeal for sanitary and other social improvements. Mr. Mundella went on to expatiate on the high qualities of the Prime Minister, and said the Government had much to do to advance the welfare of the people, but they required the hearty support of the Liberal party throughout the country.

administration would restore Ireland to peace order, and advanced industry. It was, however, to remedial measures we must ultimately look for bringing Ireland into satisfactory relations with this country. (Cheers.) Let Englishmen above all things be patient with Ireland. We owed her long arrears. We had done her great injuries in the past which could not be blotted out in a few years. We must, nevertheless, insist on the maintenance of the law. Referring to the closure, he repudiated the idea that it was the desire of Liberals to gag their opponents, and said he intimated and pressed many able young members. He was not at all inclined to believe the Tories, if in office, would relax the rules, but thought they would be likely to make them more stringent. While there were floods of talk the farmers' friends in the House were doing nothing to help them. He thought the County Boards Bill a measure of the utmost importance, and that by the expense of School Boards might be saved, the county being the unit for educational purposes. They might deal with middle class as well as other education. Unless the middle classes educated their sons well, the sons of labourers would run them very close in the race of life. Referring to the provision of better cottages for labourers, he said County Boards might also devote attention to that matter. Richard Cobden had said that if the land was to be cultivated to its full capacity it could not be done without giving full security for tenant-right. The necessity for compensation for improvements had been shown by a speech by Lord Cairns. The condition of our Bankruptcy Laws was a standing disgrace, and a loss of millions a year to the country, and should also be dealt with. There were two or three questions mainly affecting the representation of the labouring classes in the House of Commons, and he trusted this Parliament would not terminate without the County Suffrage Reform being carried. Mr. Mundella combated the recently expressed views of Sir Richard Cross and Sir Hardinge Giffard on the subject of the borough of Aylesbury (embracing a wide county district) was a type of what might be expected from the Reform Bill. His representation by Sir N. De Rothschild and Mr. Russell showed the anticipation that the measure would be hostile to property was absurd. The imperfect education of the labouring classes was a crying evil, and he trusted the Government would be quick to recognize the right of those persons to utter their opinions, he disputed their title to control other people's consciences. He believed there could be no greater blessing conferred on the country than the education of the labouring classes. Nothing would more quicken the interest of the labourers in the affairs of the country, and stimulate their zeal for sanitary and other social improvements. Mr. Mundella went on to expatiate on the high qualities of the Prime Minister, and said the Government had much to do to advance the welfare of the people, but they required the hearty support of the Liberal party throughout the country.

## PARIS DURING THE CRISIS.

Paris has learned a good deal since the first Revolution, and it takes its crisis quietly as part of the political play—the end of an act. This applies chiefly to the outer life of the city, but on its inner life the crisis leaves its mark. At the Chamber, for instance, while it only increases the crowd at the gates by a few hundreds, within it changes the whole scene. The Salle des Pas Perdus, or lobby, is as full of life as an old chess-board. The true business of the Chamber goes on here, and long before the beginning of business and a little after it all France is in session. It is a gathering of the old Gauls, a noisy public assembly of the whole tribe. The buzz is incessant and unchanging till it deepens into a roar. There is a momentary silence when the President of the Chamber comes through to take his place. Officers with drawn swords are front him, a few soldiers with fixed bayonets—this is a Parliamentary Chamber, but in mind—on either side, and two trim, jetted sound a loud note in his honour, strident and defiant, not unlike the crow of the Gallic bird. The President wears evening dress, though it is broad daylight, and he sits in a high-backed chair, and looks on with a calm and a little aloof. He is a sort of slave to his clients, rude committee-men from the provinces and from the town clubs, and the scribes who back him in the Press. In times of crisis Rochefort may be said to have the lobby all to himself, not to say the entire Chamber. He cannot speak, but he can listen—a much more formidable power. He watches the debate from the public galleries like Death waiting for his prey, and during the day he passes into the lobbies to "fight the battle o'er again" before a group of fighters, with the comment on his pungent wit. He has the greatest facility of the cause of any man in France, and that is saying a good deal. His latest discovery, announced in full lobby, is that M. Duclerc is himself the first of Orleans conspirators. Nobody wants the truth in the lobbies, but everybody wants excitement, and the President of the Chamber, who is a great gasometer where the supply for the next twenty-four hours for this great city is made and stored. From the lobby every one goes primed to his own circle. The café is the next move; after five you cannot find a chair at the Café de la Paix, and the day's work. The curious thing is that at the table in the rear where something is said as well as looked, the *mouchard* never thinks of making his appearance. It is a friendly understanding on both sides. He may do his work so long as he does not prevent other people from doing theirs; and the five men who usually sit at that table have some work to do. 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PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES  
OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

The batch of special reports on certain railway accidents just issued by the Board of Trade includes a number of references to the brake action of the train in the accidents usually directed. The three lessons which appear to be brought out clearly are the necessity of having continuous brakes and placing them under the control of the driver as well as the guard, the desirableness of having only one form of brake for regular use and one for emergencies, and the value of an automatic arrangement. In addition the general superiority of the high pressure over the vacuum principle seems to be well attested. The engines and tenders of the Midland Railway Company, which are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes, are largely used, but these combined appliances appear to have failed to act satisfactorily in the case of the collision at the Liverpool Central Station in September last. The cause of the accident was the short action of the piston head. In the case of the accident near Cambridge in July last, when the re-portion of a train left the metals, the remarkable manner in which the four vehicles were kept upon the line, without any telescoping, and brought to a standstill in 40 to 50 yards, is attributed to the quickness of action and automatic character of the Westinghouse brake. The driver appears to have applied the brake just as the train left the metals, too late, of course, to absolutely save the train, but the quickness of the quickness of action, the retarding influence was transmitted to the rear portion of the train, and, thanks to the automatic character of the brake, was kept up after the couplings were severed. General Hutchinson, in his explanation, says, "General Hutchinson, it is almost certain that the fate of the vehicles would have been more or less likely of the front ones (on which there had not been time for the brake action to make itself felt), and that the damage to these latter would have been very serious indeed. Again, in the case of the collision, also, on July last, on the North British Railway, General Hutchinson reports that the Westinghouse automatic brake, with which the passenger train was fitted, appears to have done good service, but that the train was brought to a stop by the force of the collision, and the guard in the rear van having been knocked down, General Hutchinson considers it most probable that the rear part of the train would have run into the front part had not the automatic action brought into play by the severe impact of the coupling between the two portions. Another case where the vacuum brake appears to have proved less efficient than the high-pressure brake is that of an accident at the Great Northern Railway, in November, when one of the carriages left the metals, and the train was brought to a standstill by the vacuum brake, and there appears to be no doubt whether it was proceeding at a greater speed than 20 miles an hour. The driver promptly shut off steam and applied the brake, but nevertheless the train subsequently ran into the goods train, and the collision at Yolland infers that the train must really have been going at a greater speed than 20 miles an hour; but there is a considerable difference between this rate with a stoppage of 180 yards and the 50 yards an hour with stoppage in 120 yards by the Westinghouse brake. The collision at Cambridge, also, already referred to. There can be no doubt that in many cases the odd 60 yards may involve a serious catastrophe. There appears, however, to have been a remarkable display of efficient action by the Westinghouse brake in the collision at Glasgow, and at Glasgow and South Eastern Railway last month. In this case the brake was apparently applied immediately after passing the red light shown from a signal cabin about 15 yards from the scene of the collision. Only about two-thirds of the train, however, were provided with the brake, and control of this power was being divided between two engines, and the train was running at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. The brake is considered to have done good service in preventing any telescoping of the passenger carriages, nor, nevertheless, the collision, and the collision was not so serious as might have been expected considering the distance alleged to have been run with the brake applied. Major Marinin suggests that the efficiency of the brake was very prejudicially affected by the frost and snow, the accident occurring during the very severe weather of the December of last year, which deserves very careful looking into. The probable effect of frost is an obvious objection to the use of hydraulic brakes, but we have not previously seen any suggestion of the possibility of such a condition having an adverse effect upon compressed air brakes. The collision in the last week of the Great Western and London and North-Western Railway was not attempted to be made to apply the patent chain brake by either driver or guard. "This," says Major Marinin, "is quite in accord with my experience of the fact that the chain brake is not of the same kind in instances, and it seems to me that it furnishes a strong argument in favour of the habitual and not the casual use of whatever continuous brake is adopted by a railway company." In an incident on the Great Western and North-Western Railway near Rugby in July, the Westinghouse brake was applied, and the circumstances were such that it would have been wiser to have applied the chain-brake. One explanation is that he probably forgot that he had the chain-brake at his command. Some of the accidents, however, are clearly not so unlikely to occur at such a time as the driver would almost mechanically use the appliance which he was in the habit of using for the regular purpose. Again in a collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Crawford in December, valuable time was lost by the same way and the same cause. One of these accidents were of a comparative slight character, but they are not the less instructive, and the lessons they furnish ought not to be neglected on that account.



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**FLOODS IN GERMANY.**—The Literary Club of the German Gymnastic Society gave an amateur dramatic performance last evening, under the patronage of the German Ambassador, at the Imperial Theatre, in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in Germany. Long before the doors were opened an immense crowd of people were waiting for admission. The piece performed was a modern German comedy entitled *Doctor Klaus*. Last night was the first time the play was produced before the English public. The characters were well sustained.



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## A Great Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4-5, 1883.

### THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

The Times remarks that as things now stand there are good grounds to believe that Brady, O'Brien, McCaffrey, and the two Careys were directly concerned in the Phoenix Park murders, while Brady and Kelly were shown a week ago to have been the chief actors in the murderous assault upon Mr. Field. Two other men, Hanlon and Doyle, were on Saturday placed in the dock, and we may reasonably expect that the next evidence will show the reason for associating them with the other six. The evidence already given has had a marked effect upon the men most deeply implicated. Their affectation of indifference and even of cheerfulness has broken down and given place to a visible anxiety. They have undoubtedly good reason for apprehension. The breach made in the system of secrecy and intimidation will widen day by day. One piece of evidence, trifling, perhaps, in itself, supplements another, and each witness who comes forward corroborates others to tell what they know. The conspiracy has evidently been planned with great care and intelligence, but unless the murderers were also exceptionally favoured by accident, it is extremely probable that a great deal of information is still attainable by skill and patience. The Government will leave no stone unturned to secure the punishment of the ruffians who have terrorized the country by their abominable crimes; nor will it relax any measures that may seem useful to break down the secret organization upon which they depend. Though we still hear in some quarters of the execution of the exceptional legislation called forth by an exceptional evil, the country may depend upon it that the Executive will not permit itself to be turned aside from a work the necessity for which has been so convincingly proved. It is one of the many objections to indiscriminate flattery of a great man that the flatterers incapacitate themselves for comprehending his real views, and for anticipating the effect of circumstances in modifying them. Some of Mr. Gladstone's thoroughgoing supporters are several months behind the time, and are laboriously enforcing views which have entirely ceased to dominate their master. The principal Irish business in hand just now is to put down organized ruffianism, no matter by what name it may be called or by what sophistries it may be defended, and the Government will be called on to take measures that may seem useful to break down the secret organization upon which they depend. Though we still hear in some quarters of the execution of the exceptional legislation called forth by an exceptional evil, the country may depend upon it that the Executive will not permit itself to be turned aside from a work the necessity for which has been so convincingly proved. It is one of the many objections to indiscriminate flattery of a great man that the flatterers incapacitate themselves for comprehending his real views, and for anticipating the effect of circumstances in modifying them. Some of Mr. Gladstone's thoroughgoing supporters are several months behind the time, and are laboriously enforcing views which have entirely ceased to dominate their master. The principal Irish business in hand just now is to put down organized ruffianism, no matter by what name it may be called or by what sophistries it may be defended, and the Government will be called on to take measures that may seem useful to break down the secret organization upon which they depend.

The Daily Telegraph observes:—Evidence has been given against three men out of the batch of Dublin prisoners tending to prove that they were the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The matter is as yet at a preliminary stage, and it would be premature to conclude that the terrible charge will be established before a jury. The public interest in that awful bygone tragedy does not centre in the conviction of any particular prisoner, but in the execution of judicial vengeance for one of the worst crimes ever committed by Irish rebels. The necessity for such a vindication of law is very clear. The Phoenix Park assassination was something new and exceptional in the annals of the Government. For the first time high officials of the Government were murdered simply on account of their position. The crime was perpetrated in daylight, in an open space, on a public highway, and the murderers, whoever they were, traversed a large city in effecting their escape. It has been calculated that at least one hundred men were privy to the crime on the very day of its execution, and it is probable that many more could have immediately given the police information that would have led to the arrest of the assassins. If we ask why Irish treason rose to this unusual height of audacious outrage, the answer is simple enough. The Government of the country up to that point had been policy of large concessions to the tenantry and lenient treatment of sedition and crime. The Land Act was in force, but "to give it fair play," as it was said, the so-called "coercion" was robbed of all its sting. The police stood still to be stoned, and when seditious words were uttered in gaol, they were "fed like fighting-cocks" by the Ladies' Land League. A general impression was created that the authorities did not dare to strike hard, and thus Fenianism found courage to plan a ferocious crime. It discovered its opportunity when the Chief Secretary disclaimed the precautions that had saved Mr. Forster's life. The Phoenix Park murder was the final outcome of the policy of conciliation pushed to excess. It was about to be further extended by the Kilmainham compact when the assassination dispelled the illusion that Ireland had been converted to loyalty by

the Land Act. The discoveries which have led to the arrests and prosecutions are, on the other hand, due to the vigorous that of late has characterised the Irish Executive. Every arrest, every prosecution, every meeting or newspaper suppressed, every "arbitrary" or "high-handed" act—to use English Radical cant—has encouraged informers, and struck terror into the hands of assassins. How much the complicity of the Irish people generally with a system of atrocious homicide is due to sympathy or fear it would be difficult to ascertain. It is clear, however, that the feebleness of the Executive for many months contributed to make the ignorant believe that Mr. Parnell and his Fenian allies were stronger than the Lord Lieutenant himself. Witnesses were more afraid of the vengeance of hired assassins than of the terrors of the law, and not until the last few months have they believed that it was safer to be on the side of the authorities. That impression has at last been made. Insouciance has ceased for a time; the usual crop of informers has been forthcoming; and it only remains for Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan to sustain by such vigorous action as they have commenced the influence already acquired. It will take years of firm rule and stern repression to efface the unfortunate memory of the molluscous Liberalism which swayed the Castle during the earlier period of the present Administration.

The Standard observes that the successive steps in the development of the case will be followed with anxious interest, and each feature, whether it makes for or against the prisoners, will be carefully noted. It is, at any rate, a legitimate cause for satisfaction that the slanderous assertions of a section of the Nationalist Press have been so far confuted. The authorities, it is abundantly clear already, have not instituted a purely adventurous prosecution; they have not acted on vague suspicion; they have not suffered themselves to be duped by a handful of sham informers. Taking the case for the Crown as an *ex parte* statement purely, it yet shows that during the long months when the police were supposed to be waiting in impotent despair, or to be wandering hither and thither, led by false clues, from darkness to darkness, they were patiently elaborating a complex body of proof; they were knitting fact to fact, utilising one discovery to show the way to another, and with admirable self-restraint reserving the blow until it could be struck with full force. The exceptional powers bestowed on the Executive by the Coercion Acts have, no doubt, materially strengthened the hands of the police, and so far justified the virulent denunciations with which the party of disorder assailed them; but discretion in the conduct of the inquiry was a more potent factor in securing success than the plitude of means and opportunities. Mr. Jenkinson learned the art of detecting crime in a good school. The criminal communities of India have much in common—as far as organisation goes—with Irish conspiracy, and we can recognise in the methods adopted against the Assassination Wing of the Fenian Brotherhood an adaptation of the system by which Thuggee was extirpated and gang robberies are kept in check.

The Daily News says:—It is not more conventionally than it is really proper to repeat that this evidence is at present one-sided, and that it is impossible yet to pronounce it unimpeachable. But of its importance as making up a *prima facie* case there can hardly be two opinions. It may of course be that—putting aside the witnesses of the two previous Saturdays—five persons have deliberately committed perjury of an atrocious and concerted character; that the persons accused were not in the Phoenix Park at all, or were there for a perfectly innocent purpose; that it is usual for Town Councilors to keep surgical knives of formidable character concealed in the spaces between the ceiling and the roof of unfrequented lofts, or that the weapons were wickedly hidden there by an informer or some one who had knowledge of the crime. None of these things is impossible, nor is it impossible that the witnesses may be proved to have been simply mistaken. But if the prisoners wish to retain that amount, not of sympathy, but of judicial suspension of judgment in the matter of individual guilt to which they have a right as long as it is possible to allow it them, it would be well for them to adopt a somewhat different demeanour from that which is described. The courage of innocence is a very noble thing, though perhaps not a very common one. But the impudence of innocence—the temper which laughs and jeers at the solemn imputation of hideous crime—is not a noble thing at all, and may be safely pronounced to be and excessively uncommon one. One of the prisoners' counsel is said to have unceremoniously suppressed by actual force an imprudent junior; it might be desirable, perhaps in the interests of justice but in the interests of that almost fanatical love of fair play on which Englishmen justly pride themselves, that he could have suppressed some of his clients.

### THE POLITICAL TONE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Economist says:—It is often said, and is being said in all manner of publications, particularly the English magazines, that the French Army is only the French people over again, and is therefore Republican; but it is quite true that the private soldiers are not drawn from all France and from every French house; but still they are not the French people, but only the French unmarried lads between nineteen and twenty-two, ignorant, inexperienced, and full of that hatred of political inefficiency and slowness which makes all lads so impatient of Parliamentarism. They have nothing to fear from a change of Government, for no Government could incur their hostility, and a good deal to hope, for the Republic, though it has not yet completed a good military organisation, has shown a tendency very severe, and has shown a discipline in Tunis, and elsewhere, towards a great carelessness of conscripts. Moreover, the soldiers are quite happy. They are not so much considered, socially, under the Republic; they are spoken of in ultra journals with great roughness, and they are, during times of excitement threatened, and even attacked, by the people of the great cities in ways which, as they consider, are not sufficiently punished. Still, as they are much divided in opinion they might be trusted, but their officers are even more important than themselves. These officers form a cor-

poration of a very peculiar kind. They are, in an immense majority, drawn from classes which may be called "Orléanist," that is, respectable and well-to-do, and not from the body of the people. They enter the service to remain in it for life; their hopes are concentrated in the corporation, and they are exceedingly interested in every change which concerns its fortunes. If the Army is important in the State, they are important too. They have not become, as Mr. Malins thought they would, the best-paid persons in the State, but they have become the most considered, most independent, and most powerful. They alone are dreaded by the Chamber, and they alone of officers are liable to the dismissal which Frenchmen dread so much, and which they describe by the expressive word *destitution*. Their commissions are by law their property, to such an extent that they regard the dismissals of the Orléans Princes from the Army as a confiscation of those Princes' property rights. The officers, therefore, are not unwilling to see changes which increase their weight in the State, more especially if the changes gratify a feeling very strong among military men in France. They submit to a single ruler, King or Emperor, or President, very readily, but they dislike a *régime* in which lawyers and doctors and civil professionals generally are masters, with a very keen dislike. They might declare against it, and if they did, their influence, supported as it would be by the habit of discipline, might carry the day, more especially the garrisons of Paris and Lyons, which are very large, and which have not for some years past been on good terms with the people. That they would do this while Gambetta was in front was most improbable, for owing to his history he had the position of a great general among them, and from his influence with individual generals there was always a dread that if he were attacked the Army would be divided, a contingency from which French officers shrink with a certain horror; but this security for the Republic ended with his life. A military movement, therefore, if improbable is always possible, and this consideration gives weight to every Pretender, however weak in civil support, and makes adhesion and fidelity of almost every individual general matter of great moment. He is a possible Minister of War, and the Minister of War has in France all the powers of his Department plus those of a Commander-in-Chief, being possessed of the whole power which in other countries still belongs to military matters to the Crown. Whether a movement is possible just now is another matter, on which the ablest Frenchmen express, and probably form, no definite opinion. There is certainly no Pretender, with the possible exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who is popular with the Army. The old officers who have a regard for the Empire are held in check by its terrible fall, and the younger officers are not devoted to any leader or any family. They have no professional chief who is trusted of even second rate rank, and no enterprise, except the impossible one of a war with Germany, upon which they would be glad to enter. They are not believed to be united, and the rapid changes of Ministry have greatly diminished the authority even of the supreme command. At the same time they are not contented; they view with distrust the rise of the Ultras, many of whom are opposed to standing armies, and they expect, many of them, a catastrophe on the expiration of M. Grévy's term, which they think might as well come now. If they could find a chief with a plan they might not be unwilling to move, and found a Government which, Republican or otherwise, would be much more personal than the present, and alike in its agents and its objects much more purely military. They may find such a leader yet, and we do not wonder that eminent men in France who know the barracks regard with uneasiness the turmoil of opinion, and the possibility that the Assembly may take some step which will afford an alarm to the Army.

### THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The Dark Blues were still engaged upon the upper river on Friday, and the day's practice showed that the final constitution of the crew is anything but a settled matter yet. The Standard says:—The water was in fairly good condition for rowing, but showers fell occasionally. Embarking about the usual time the crew, under the mentorship of R. S. Kindersley, Exeter, settled down to a long stroke of rowing, and in the homeward journey, having reached Godstow Lock, the distance to which was about a mile and a half. Setting out on the return after a short rest, twenty-nine was the stroke, and on reaching Binsey-green they quickened to thirty, at which they finished. Tub practice was then given to the crew, which the eight was made up again. Fife now displaced Fort at 5, and W. D. B. Curry, Exeter, was reinstated stroke. A slow movement was set at first, and twenty-seven was not exceeded on the way to Godstow Lock. 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**Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.**

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classman influence, the latter is certainly more actively opposed to it of the two, at every inch by which we withdraw the one the other must necessarily advance. Secondly, a Counsellor for financial matters is both useless and impolitic. If the Ministry of Finance is left, as now, under the

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1869, should be amended by making it a  
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the extent of £20 without informing the person  
in whom he got such credit that he had not  
received his order of discharge."

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of culture worthy of the serious atten-  
of Cambridge undergraduates. Pro-  
fessors Seelye and Skeat and Mr. Aldis  
ought will doubtless persevere with their  
latter scheme for a modern language trip-  
os, nowadays few subjects can hope to at-

g prices:—One envelope, 1¼d.; two  
 envelopes, 2¼d.; three, 3¼d.; four, 4¼d.;  
 5¼d.; ten, 10¼d.; 20, 1s. 9d.; 240,  
 The existing B and D sizes will cease  
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# Calignin's Messenger

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES  
OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

No. 21,097—FOUNDED 1814.

## NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1883.

### THE REORGANISATION OF EGYPT.

It is well known that ever since his arrival in Egypt Lord Dufferin has been engaged in an exhaustive study of Egyptian affairs in all their details, with a view to the elaboration of the measures necessary for the reorganisation of the country. Three weeks ago we gave an account of a draft constitution transmitted by him to the Foreign Office, as a tentative scheme for the establishment of representative institutions. He has now completed a despatch of a much more comprehensive and voluminous character, in which he gives the results of his inquiries into the whole condition of Egypt and the measures he has been led to recommend for its reorganisation. The despatch has not yet reached this country, but its general tenor is known here, and we are enabled to put the public in possession of its contents. Lord Dufferin begins by recalling the circumstances in which, much against our will and inclination, we found it necessary to interfere in Egypt for the suppression of a dangerous revolt and the restoration of order. Recent as are the events in question, an authoritative recapitulation seems to be already urgently called for, in view of the laxity of statement encouraged by controversy, and the fact that Lord Dufferin has not only to state the facts, but to point out how by sheer force of events we finally stood out as the one Power willing to undertake a work which it was the interest of all to see accomplished, and enjoying that general confidence without which nothing could have been done. We had no formal mandate from Europe, but we had the advantage of tacit assent and something more from nations whose hostility or even whose indifference would have added very seriously to the difficulty of our position. That friendly concurrence in our proceedings was unquestionably due to the general belief that in protecting our own interests in Egypt we were also protecting the interests of Europe at large. We thus assumed, as Lord Dufferin is careful to point out, grave responsibilities towards Europe no less than towards Egypt. It was open to us, if we chose, to let our interests go, and to leave Europe and Egypt to settle their affairs as they best could. But having elected to undertake the work of establishing good government on the Nile, it is not now open to us to depart from an engagement deeply affecting the interests of Europe at large, because intimately connected with the preservation of peace. Lord Dufferin, therefore, holds as the result of his review of the situation that not only our own interests but the responsibilities we voluntarily assumed towards other Powers impose upon us the duty of establishing permanent order in Egypt, and providing for the development of its moral and material wellbeing. To discharge the duty thus assumed by this country there are, as Lord Dufferin regards the matter, only two possible methods. One is to annex Egypt and govern it as a dependency of the British Crown; the other is to set up a stable and self-sufficing Egyptian Government, giving it all the protection it may need, whether against external intrigue or internal weakness, until it is reasonably certain that Egypt can be trusted to take its place among the free communities of the world. Some vague and ill-defined middle course by which a premature and illusory independence would be set up only to become the subject of a mischievous and illusory control in London, appears to be more or less consciously present to many minds. Every such compromise, however attractive as a short and easy way of getting rid of standing dangers to the peace of Europe. Having thus clearly set forth the nature of the work, Lord Dufferin proceeds to reiterate the measures actually being carried out or now contemplated for doing it. The army is being reorganised according to a scheme with which the public is already familiar, and upon a scale suited to the actual requirements of Egypt. A police and gendarmerie force is being created to enforce civil law and watch over civil rights. Native tribunals adapted to the wants and customs of the people, and offering them that protection which they have never yet known against the exactions of authority, are to be created. It is held to be indispensable that at least for some time to come they should contain a foreign element to supply the want of integrity, impartiality, and independence in the native mind. Political institutions are to be called into being to act as a check upon the arbitrary tendencies of the Government. The nature of the contemplated machinery we have already explained. It is to consist of a Council of Ministers having the sole right to initiate legislation; a second Council of fourteen partly nominated by the Khedive and partly elected by some rather obscure process, which is to operate as a check upon Ministers; and an elective assembly of forty-four members to be convened occasionally for purposes of discussion only. Finally, there is the financial adviser, who for the present is Sir Auckland Colvin, and who is to instruct a virtuous Khedive and a new incorruptible Legislature in the principles of finance as understood at the British Treasury. These proposals are theoretically complete, and, taken together, form a constitution which on paper is nearly perfect. An army duly subordinate to the Executive is to form the ultimate guarantee for order. An efficient police carrying out the decrees of independent and unbribed tribunals will offer complete security for personal rights and liberty. A Khedive checked by the Council of Ministers, which

in turn will be checked by the Council of fourteen, while all three will learn from the assembly of forty-four what are the real wishes of the Egyptian people, is a triumph of constitutional mechanics. A financial councillor at once the servant and the monitor of the Khedive, and always ready when requested to bring the light of Western science to bear upon the lax ideas of Oriental finance, lends to the whole structure of government a rigidity and stability which cannot be too greatly admired. In short, looking at the whole ingenious apparatus, one cannot but feel that nothing is wanted to make it perfect, except an Egyptian nation. The machine is beautifully constructed and finished, but we look in vain for the motive power. The constitution is excellent as a model, but where does the strength reside that alone can make it work? We may search through all its parts from the Khedive down to the policeman without finding a single trace of the vital force that ought to inform the whole. It has no organic connection with the people of Egypt; it has not sprung out of their wants or their aptitudes; it does not express their history or embody their aspirations. The Ministers are responsible to the Khedive, and the army is to obey him. But what indication has he ever given that he knows how to act either as a constitutional Sovereign or as head of the Executive? On what does the authority rest that is to enable him to cope with intrigues in his Cabinet or conspiracy among his troops? There is simply no answer to these questions. Absolute authority is the only principle known for these thousand years past either to governor or governed in Egypt. That principle has been destroyed by our own interference and by the incapacity of the present Khedive even if let alone to fill the place of his father. There is nothing in Egypt to take its place, and it is absurd to imagine that in a few months the whole machinery of constitutional government can be evolved out of nothing and get into working order. The very materials are wanting, the elementary conceptions on which it must rest are absent. If Sir Auckland Colvin is not, after all, the mere servant of the Khedive, dismissible at his pleasure, and if he has behind him some force capable of making his will respected, there may be a hope that this elaborate mechanism will work. Otherwise the whole thing will infallibly fall to pieces in a very short period after our troops are withdrawn.—Times.

### THE COMING SESSION.

The measures which the Government will place before Parliament will not include any which will take the country by surprise. The Conservative party know what they are likely to be, and in what spirit they are certain to be conceived. Most of them have been before the country in earlier Sessions, and all have been promised. In these circumstances the country had a right to expect some guidance from the Conservative leaders, not, of course, as to details which are not fully revealed, but as to objects and principles which have been stated again and again. Yet up to the present time there has been nothing like an authoritative exposition of the Conservative policy. Sir Richard Cross and Colonel Stanley have spoken on many subjects, but they have done so with a careful avoidance of definiteness which has much bewildered their humble followers. No Conservative member addressing his constituents has quite known what to say. Perhaps there might have been a more decided tone in the leadership if Sir Stafford Northcote had remained at his post; but that is only a conjecture. It is not altogether wild surmise that he may not have regretted the necessity for making holiday in the sunny South, instead of trying to give some steadiness and definiteness to the uncertain voices of the divided party he leads. Lord Salisbury, too, has avoided committing himself. It is of course possible that communications may have taken place between the Conservative leaders on the Riviera, and there is the vague possibility that a clear and definite policy will be developed as soon as Parliament meets. But if any course has been resolved on the secret has been well kept, and no portion of the public will be more surprised by its sudden development than their own followers and friends. The rank and file of the Conservative party seem to have been waiting for some time for some such indication. Lord Elcho, for example, to win his election in Haddingshire, committed himself to something very much like tenant-right, and of two Conservative contemporaries who wrote on that subject yesterday morning one talked of the serious risk the Government runs in being guided by the Conservatives; while the other would not pretend to think that any such legislation was required. The Government measure we trust, satisfy the fair demands of agricultural tenants for security in the application of their industry and capital to the soil; and there is every reason to hope that it will be passed during the coming Session, whatever may ultimately prove to be the policy of the Conservative party, or the policies of the sections of that party, with respect to it. This division of opinion on one of the questions which circumstances have forced upon the immediate attention of Parliament is fairly representative of the attitude in which Sir Stafford Northcote will find his party on his return. He is heartily to be congratulated on his own restored health and strength. He commands more perhaps than most men the friendly sympathy of his opponents, and it will be a subject of sincere satisfaction to all the members of the House of Commons and to the public to see him in his place again, freshened for the work of the year. It is clear to everybody that a great crisis in the history of the Conservative party is at hand. Some of the effects of Lord Beaconsfield's long ascendancy have begun to pass away, and the composite body which his influence kept together seems to be once more resolving itself into its elements. He has left no successor. The course which he induced his party to follow in 1867 needed his great personal and educating influence, and cannot be repeated now that influence is withdrawn. There is a section of the party which never became educated, and which is fast relapsing into its old condition of admiration for what is and of fear of what is to be. On the other hand, there are those who would act on what is regarded as his policy, and on the other hand, Liberals. We do not expect that Sir Stafford Northcote will be persuaded or forced into the adoption of any such course towards great pending measures

of Reform. He is much more likely to take a medium course, and to leave to the other head in the Lords any attempt which he may be inclined to make to frustrate the wishes of the country. It is one curious element in the political situation that both front benches stand committed to deal with almost all the questions on which the Ministry will ask Parliament to legislate this year. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues either promised and did not perform, or tried their hands and failed, or did something which, like the Agricultural Holdings Act, was useless and deceptive, on all the points on which legislation is now to be undertaken. This is no sufficient reason for expecting their co-operation or their abstention from active opposition; but it at least shows that the Government, in attempting to get some of the long-delayed measures placed upon the Statute Book this year, are only recognising the imperative necessities of the country and responding to the long disappointed call of public opinion.—Daily News.

### PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

On Wednesday night the members for Glasgow, who were to have met at the City Hall, addressed their constituents in the City Hall. The Lord Provost presided. Dr. Cameron, who was the first speaker, confined his remarks principally to the land question, which he held should be settled with a due regard to the rights of the tenant as well as those of the landlord. With the House of Commons, which was also in session, the members of the House of Commons, who were to have met at the City Hall, addressed their constituents in the City Hall. The Lord Provost presided. Dr. Cameron, who was the first speaker, confined his remarks principally to the land question, which he held should be settled with a due regard to the rights of the tenant as well as those of the landlord. With the House of Commons, which was also in session, the members of the House of Commons, who were to have met at the City Hall, addressed their constituents in the City Hall. The Lord Provost presided. 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## Great Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13-14, 1883.

### THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

Who were behind the men that now stand in the dock on the charge of having murdered Mr. Burke? Were set them in motion? Who provided them with money? It is pretty clear that Mr. Burke was singled out for murder upon grounds well understood by the Assassination Society; that no attempt on the life of Lord Frederick Cavendish was intended at the time; and that that gallant and unfortunate young nobleman, who had only just touched the Irish shore, paid the penalty of being accidentally in the company of the marked and doomed victim. But why was Mr. Burke to be murdered? And why was it decided that the "Cause of Ireland" would be furthered by his destruction? As the principal permanent official of the castle, he represented the system and spirit of "centralisation" against which we are now hearing such violent invectives, uttered by persons of the highest distinction and by others near to persons of the highest distinction. If the Witness spoke the truth who affirmed that particular instructions were issued to attack "the tall man," it is perfectly plain that Mr. Burke, and Mr. Burke alone, was the person for whom the assassins were to wait. It is no private or personal vengeance these wretches were going to wreak. It was a political act they were going to perform, at the bidding of some political superior or other, and in order to further a political end. If we were asked to find the names of the prisoners we should find only one of them, at most, who can be said to occupy any but a very humble position; and this one exception is hardly raised, in this respect, much above his fellows. But in that case the question once again pressingly arises—If the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish are found guilty of the fearful crime imputed to them, what was the nature of the machinery that sent them on their pitiless errand, and from whom did they learn that it would be a good and useful thing to take the life of the Permanent Secretary? It is scarcely credible that men who might have suffered to carry out, or even to initiate, a moonlight raid, were the adequate originators of a plot of the utmost daring, the utmost ingenuity, and the utmost horror. Even from what the public have heard of what must have been the proceedings of the persons who were implicated in the act of savagery, they must have been in possession of considerable means in order to carry out their intentions without immediate discovery—indeed, in order to evade raising suspicion of their intention before its fulfilment. But the more we reflect upon the deed, its time, its place, its purpose, its particulars—the more struck we become by the amount of dexterous planning it necessitated. Long heads and long purses must have been at work to execute the design with precision and success in broad daylight, and in one of the best known spots of the Irish capital. It is well known that Mr. Burke disdained to take any precautions for the safety of his own person, and that he had hundreds of times exposed his life to the stroke of the murderer. But it was clearly laid down that the assassination was to be wrought in a particular manner, and the manner decided upon rendered it unavoidable that the actual assassins should have a number of accomplices. Surely there is something very strange and peculiar in this multiplying of the number of individuals who were made accessories to the crime. All the features of the murder point to the conclusion that its perpetrators felt themselves to be in a strong position, surrounded by friends, backed by patrons more influential than themselves, and executing the behests of a sort of tranquil judicial tribunal. As a rule, assassinations are the work either of one individual or of a very small band of companions. But in the case of the killing of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish there is the strongest presumption that numbers of persons were engaged in the business, either directly or indirectly. In a word, we seem to be merely dealing at present with the agents of an Assassination Society, whose directors keep in the background. The suggestion deepens the horror with which the crime has been regarded; but it cannot be set aside simply because it is horrible. The greatest credit will be due to the police should it appear that they have brought home the guilt of the assassination to those who were actually present at it. But the people of this country will never be satisfied until this stream of murder is traced to its fountain head, and until we know not only who struck the mortal blows, who waved handkerchiefs and passed on the signals, who drove the assassins to the spot of the murder, and who drove them away, but likewise who they were that procured, hired, or incited the final performers in the dismal tragedy.—*Standard.*

### PROSPECTS IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Tuesday night:—The news from the Sudan continues to be far from reassuring. The mere fact of Khartoum taking place in the close vicinity of the two rivers is in a state of revolt. One tribe only appears to have remained loyal. The little desert of the Sudan is a scene of lawlessness. The work of Gordon was continued, only waited the opportunity offered by the late anarchy in Cairo to stir up disturbances. Meeting with much success, they actively pushed the movement, taking advantage of the local hostility and fanaticism, and with their own temporal interest in raising the whole province to rebellion. Nothing but the most energetic measures can avert the present danger, and it is evident that a strong repressive power will be needed to bring the actual terms of the present troubles. A Commission has already been named for the appointment of the minor functionaries in the New Courts. The question of the nomination of Judges is a more difficult one, and it is doubtful if it will be found possible to find a sufficient number of persons conversant with Arabic, as was first intended. Either European Judges ignorant of the language of the country must fill the posts, or else Arabic-speaking functionaries qualified by experience in the Courts, though not having been regularly admitted to the Bar, must be chosen.

### IRISH UNANIMITY.

To one who looks down from a height upon a crowd below, all difference of stature and carriage appear dwarfed into one monotonous insignificance. So from an ordinary English standpoint the distinction of creed and conduct between the mob of Irish agitators is almost inappreciable. Who, for instance, could imagine that, at a special meeting of the free and independent Irish electors in Liverpool, in aid of the Irish Dietists Fund, Mr. Kenny, M.P., would be rapturously applauded and Dr. Connors, M.P., hissed and booed? It is true that a certain amount of local friction exists upon certain questions, but Irish patriotism, which we hear so much about, is not so easily able—as Mr. Kenny, M.P., vainly implored the meeting—"to sink personal feelings" in the face of great national distress, and "not to expose themselves to the ridicule of their opponents." The audience were, however, determined to express themselves, and certainly succeeded in carrying that determination into effect. When Dr. Connors, M.P., rose to thank "the majority" for thanking him for presiding, he told his hearers that they would keep clear of the police when they got outside—an impeachment which was greeted with shouts of "No, we would not." Then he asked the majority of

"the meeting," Do you respect yourselves? and was, as might have been expected, answered, with shouts of "No." He further proceeded to explain that he "did not care one straw for votes of thanks," but would continue to do his duty, and the meeting broke up in great confusion. This, then, is the grand spectacle of Ireland united under suffering and oppression. The country is threatened, we are told, with a famine; two active and intelligent Irish members convene a meeting of Irishmen at Liverpool to show the Saxon oppressors that Ireland can help herself; whereupon the meeting is broken up by a mob of Saxon police, and the Irishmen are dispersed. What further proof is needed that Irishmen sympathise with Irish distress, that they are united like brethren in the good cause, and that Home Rule is the only form of Government calculated to restore peace to that dislocated country?—*Globe.*

### PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

Arriving in London on Monday night, Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his younger son, Prince Louis, and a gentleman from Paris, drove to the Buckingham Palace Hotel. On Tuesday the party left London for a brief visit to the Ex-Emperess Eugénie, at Farnborough, where they arrived by ordinary train a few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon. It was not previously known in the village or even by the railway officials that such eminent persons were expected, the only sign of preparation being the fact that the Duc de Bassano was in waiting for them with one of the carriages from the mansion of Farnborough-hill. There is no reason for supposing that the Prince and his son were in any way with the views of the Prince, nor had he any knowledge of his famous manifesto previous to his publication. It is simply a matter of courtesy that the Prince desired to devote his first visit in England to paying his respects to the Empress. The Prince's visit was a brief one, the interview being over in time to permit of the Prince and his son and attendant returning to London by the train which left Farnborough at twenty minutes to five o'clock. The Prince arrived at the Hotel de Ville at five o'clock, a little before his appointed time. The Imperial party were not recognised on alighting. In the evening the Prince and party dined at their hotel. He wished to enjoy quietness and privacy during his visit to London. Since the return of the Prince to Paris, he has been in a cold, brought on by the unfavourable weather, but otherwise he is in fairly good health. A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"I had an interview this (Tuesday) morning at Farnborough-hill, the Empress's new residence, with Mr. P. de la Roche, who informed me that Prince Napoleon was merely making a *visite de famille*, and led me to believe that the rumoured 'understanding' between the two august personages could not exist, inasmuch as the Emperor had not yet returned to Paris. The Prince's manifesto until it had actually appeared in print, nor did she approve that now historical document. She gives more heed to the building of the new chapel and mausoleum than to the adventures of her son. Prince Napoleon, however, it had no significance whatsoever, and it may reasonably be doubted whether Prince Napoleon ventured to lay before the Imperial lady any of the plans 'with the invention and promulgation' of which he is credited by the *Standard*. Mr. P. de la Roche, however, I was told that he had made up his mind to leave London that evening, instead of tomorrow (Wednesday)."

### THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament, which was prorogued on the 2d of December, reassembles to-day. The usual political banquets on the eve of the meeting of Parliament took place last evening. The Marquis of Salisbury, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, was entertained to dinner by a large party of his leading political friends at his residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Since the prorogation of Parliament changes have taken place in the Upper House by the death of Lord Wemyss and Lord Cairns, and in the House of Commons by the death of Lord Salisbury, Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, Lord Grey of Clonyn, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Lord Harrowden died on the 19th of November, while the late Parliament was sitting. His successor, Lord Sandon, M.P., was sworn in on the 12th of January. At the same time, he has gone to Madeira, and does not return until after Easter. The only new peers created since Parliament was prorogued are Lord Wolesey and Admiral Lord Alcester, who will have to take the oath and subscribe to the roll of Parliament at the commencement of the session. The latter peer will return from the command of the Mediterranean Fleet at the end of the month. The Lord Chancellor, who has been advanced in the peerage under the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Selborne, and Earl of Southampton, and Earl of Selborne, in the same county, will also have to take the oath and subscribe to the roll of Parliament. Since the last Session of Parliament the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton has been elected President of the Local Government Board; and Lord Elcho for Haddingtonshire, on his father's accession to the peerage as Earl of Wemyss. New writs will be moved for at the commencement of the Session for Portlinton, vacant by the death of Lord Cairns, and for the peerage of Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory, for the county of Dublin, in the place of the Right Hon. Colonel Thomas Edward Taylor, deceased; and for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the place of Mr. Ashurst, who has been elected to the peerage on account of continued ill-health. Other writs will have to be moved for Mayo, Tipperary, and Londonderry; for Isaac Newton, Mr. John Dillon, and Sir Thomas MacLure having expressed their intention of resigning their respective seats in Parliament.

### THE MURDER IN SHROPSHIRE.

Since the discovery of the head of a girl in a pond at Apley-park, near Wellington, the water has been partially drawn off, and yesterday morning two legs were discovered on the margin of the pool. They were wrapped up as was the head in a piece of old blanket, and it was said that while living in Shropshire Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, the father and step-mother of the murdered girl, who are now under arrest, were imprisoned for cruelty to her. The legs found, which have been identified as those of the missing girl, have been roughly severed at the thigh, and it is thought that they have been preserved in brine. The house in which the Mayers lived at Kinnerby, a little village on Preston Weald Moors, was let to them on Christmas last. They came with two children, a boy and a girl, and a dog. It was there that the murdered girl had been brutally ill-treated. The clothes of the deceased and a bed quilt were discovered by the police to be blood-stained, and from some of them an attempt has been made to wash out stains. The male prisoner was gardener to Mr. Ogle, and was a well-behaved man. Mr. Ogle's valet states that he saw the deceased last Thursday week, when she was well, but much bruised. She had previously run away, because of ill-treatment, but had been persuaded to go back. Both the prisoners had been twice married. The wrapper in which the head was found was seen with pink, drab, and white thread, and a quantity of similar thread is said to have been found at the prisoner's house. It is imagined that the discolouration of the head has been caused by subjection to heat, probably for the purpose of disguising identity.

### THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

#### EXPECTED FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Tuesday night, says:—It is stated that evidence of an extraordinary character will be given on Thursday at the adjourned inquiry at Kilminalh, implicating persons of considerable political importance as having supplied funds to the conspirators. The evidence on this point, it is believed, will be, to some extent, documentary, and the name of a prominent person will be mentioned in connection with some cheques which passed into the hands of some members of the organization, who were being used by the conspirators. It is further stated that the two men who will be identified as having made the attack are Kelly and Brady. The man Delany, who is undergoing penal servitude for attacking Mr. Justice Lawson, has offered to become an instigator, and has been accepted by the conspirators. The carman, Michael Kavanagh, will identify Caffrey, who was arrested on Saturday night, as being the fourth man on the car when he drove the assassins into the park before the murders, and at the time of the murders. Attention has recently been called to the proceedings of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Carey, T.G., one of the accused, was a member. The Association passed a resolution expressing horror at the park murders. At a subsequent meeting Carey, who presided, suggested the suspension of the standing orders to enable a resolution to be proposed lamenting the recent outrages in the city. He proposed that the Association should send out those who were being used by the conspirators. Their country was known before St. Patrick's time as a barbarous country, and he was certainly afraid it was going back to those early ages. Mr. Carey called Mr. Carey to order. He did not see why they should be using a resolution, or proclaiming that they were loyal subjects. Mr. Carey having vainly pressed his suggestion, eventually said that under the circumstances, as the opposition of one member was sufficient to prevent the suspension of the standing orders, the matter should drop. A resolution was adopted at the same time, congratulating the patriotic burgesses of Trinity Ward for having returned such a practical support of Irish manufactures as Mr. Carey.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

#### WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at the Castle at 1.30 p.m. to-day from Oxford. Her Majesty only in solitary confinement. The search for the weapons in the Grand Canal Company's Dock was continued to-day by divers from Kingston. The gun boat *Amelia*, attached to H.M.S. *Belleisle*, has arrived in dock, and will direct dredging operations, which will be proceeded with tomorrow. The authorities have changed from the Drumcondra to the Clontarf township, the residence of the witnesses in the State prosecutions. In the House of Commons last Session questions were asked as to the unsatisfactory condition of the houses in which the witnesses lived in Drumcondra, as many as thirty persons being in one small house. At their new abode a guard of constabulary is on duty. This precaution is the result of information that there was a plot to blow up the houses in which the witnesses lived in Drumcondra.

#### AN ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND TRESPASS.

In which a Carlow farmer named Fenelon was plaintiff, and the Hon. J. Bunbury defendant, was tried in Dublin to-day. In August, about 1879, the defendant, who was then a member of the Carlow Hunt, served a notice on the Master, which was also advertised and placed, to the effect that no trespass on their lands would be permitted. In November the defendant, with other members of the hunt, attempted to force his way across the plaintiff's land, and the defendant was injured. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded £10 damages.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Duke of Sutherland is still in Egypt, and is expected to return to-day.

#### THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DARLEY.

The Earl and Countess of Darley arrived at their house in Hill-street from Colham Hall, Kent, on Tuesday.

#### THE EARL OF DESYART HAS TAKEN A HOUSE IN UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET.

Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley died at Abbot's Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, at the end of last week. The deceased was the second son of Thomas, first Lord Delamere, by Henrietta Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and was born 4th August, 1818. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Foot, of which regiment he became captain in 1843. For many years he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. Colonel Cholmondeley married, in August, 1850, Katharine Lucy, second daughter of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, by whom he has numerous issue.

#### THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Castle Coole.

#### THE EARL OF GLASGOW HAS ARRIVED AT CLARIDGE'S HOTEL FROM FOLKESTONE FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Lady Erskine and Miss Erskine have left Edinburgh for Scotland.

#### SIR RALPH KNIGHTLEY, M.P., HAS ARRIVED AT CLARIDGE'S HOTEL FROM FAWLEY, DORSET.

Mr. R. F. and G. Alexander Crofthead's thread works, near Neilsen, Renfrewshire, was on Tuesday morning totally destroyed by fire. The building was seven stories in height, and contained much valuable machinery.

### LONDON GOSSIP.

#### (FROM THE "WORLD.")

I hear that, in view of eventualities, the Duc d'Anjou, in negotiating with Lord Cardigan for the purchase of Strawberry Hill, where he was often a prominent guest in the brilliant days of his warm friend Lady Waldegrave, whom he entertained at Chantilly during her last visit to France. Mr. and Mrs. P. Platt's "house-warming" at Barnly Manor was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Yorkshire. Dancing took place in a brilliantly-lighted pavilion, which ran the entire length of the mansion, and communicated with the drawing, dining, and billiard rooms. Forey's band attended from Manchester. The supper was both sumptuous and *recherché*, and the 200 guests included an unusually large number of pretty girls, amongst whom a niece of the hostess, aged "sweet sixteen," was generally voted the belle. Miss Stoughton, who came with Mrs. Manners Sutton, and Miss Macdonnell, one of the county beauties, also attracted much admiration, and so did many handsome married women who were splendidly dressed. Mr. Platt, as an ex-M.P., sported pink, like a great many of the male guests. A few nights afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Platt gave a children's fancy ball, at which their two little boys figured in the costume of the Herefordshire Hunt, and their sister, Miss Winter.

#### A LOCKERIE CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES THE RECENT DUMFRIES HUNT BALL AS "UNUSUALLY SLOW."

The only incident was the very bad fall of a beautifully dressed Sandown Park *habitué*, *l'ère dédoublée*, who narrowly escaped injury, and got out of her dilemma very gracefully.

#### THE KILDARE HUNT BALL CAME OFF VERY SUCCESSFULLY AT NASAS TOWN-HALL LAST WEEK.

The floor (or in hunting terms "the going") was good, and so was the champagne, while the very best of the county beauties, and a few of the best of the county gentlemen, were present. The poet's metaphor of "the garden of girls" was accepted, perhaps the bouquet from Beauparc, including Miss Amy Lambert and the Hon. Mrs. Harry Bourke, was among the fairest; but Dublin and Kildare itself contributed very many more, and the water of life was poured into a swollen stream. Another put her shoulder out dropping into a lane. Both ladies were very good riders.

#### IF LADIES SHARE WITH MEN THE GLORIES OF THE HUNTING-FIELD THEY ARE ALSO PARTAKERS OF ITS PAINFUL MEMORIES.

The lady was struck by her horse's rearing, and a lady in Gloucestershire was dragged a fearful distance. In Meath, within a very short period, of two lady "followers" one was well-nigh drowned by her habit-skirt catching in a tree, and another was hurled into a swollen stream. Another put her shoulder out dropping into a lane. Both ladies were very good riders.

#### FROM ALL ACCOUNTS THE GALWAY HOUNDS, BETTER KNOWN AS THE "BLAZERS," SEEM TO HAVE BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL THIS SEASON WITH ONE OF THE FINEST RUNS THAT HAS BEEN IN THAT OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY FOR YEARS.

The point, as a crow flies, from where they found (Carnakelly) to where they ran to ground (Merlin Park) is fully fourteen Irish miles, some make it more, and some less. The run was a perfect one, and the hounds were in the best of the going was perfect; the hounds raced over this as these blazing ladies can, once checking once for a moment, a great boon to those who were hard set to keep with them. This game fox never entered a single covert during the run, and only went through three ill-fated fields, but set his face determined to get home, which he did by a great effort, though he almost lost his brush in the attempt. Only five saw the finish of this great hunt, and only five saw the finish of this great hunt.

#### THE HOUND-POISONING EPIDEMIC IN IRELAND.

has again broken out in Ireland; and this time not in Limerick, but in county Kildare. Little wonder, however, when such a dastardly system finds advocates in portions of the Irish press, and is not denounced in all the English.

#### WHAT IS A THEATRE? WHAT CONSTITUTES A STAGE-PLAY? THESE ARE THE PERPLEXING QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

Most every back drawing-room be licensed? Is very one witnessing an amateur performance in a private house liable to arrest as a disorderly person? The witness of the hour, explained an official witness before the Committee on Theatrical Licenses in 1866. And he went on to state that "no place which is not a real theatre can give a theatrical entertainment." He continued, and said that the changing of the children will take place at St. Paul's once a year, and that every soul concerned might be prosecuted. Fancy the wholesale arrests of all the children, the headless, the clergy, and the congregation generally! What a disorderly person? The witness of the hour, explained an official witness before the Committee on Theatrical Licenses in 1866. And he went on to state that "no place which is not a real theatre can give a theatrical entertainment." 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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1883.

### THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The *Spectator* says:—The Government programme, as revealed in the Queen's speech, is not inspiring. There are only two first-class political bills, and of these, one, for all its importance—which we entirely acknowledge—is only a local bill; while the other, though almost imperative, relieves only a single interest. Though we admire the bill for the self-government of London, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that London is not England, still less the United Kingdom; that the bill will not interest the whole community, as a bill reforming county government would; and that the wishes of the whole population—that of London excepted—are again disappointed or postponed. We are the more disappointed, because we fear the true reason of delay has been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the advisability of extending county self-government to Ireland. Lord Hartington is opposed to the plan, Mr. Chamberlain is friendly to the plan, and the two sections which they represent have agreed to wait, in the hope that, with Ireland restored to order, the difference between them may become of no importance. We prefer Mr. Chamberlain's view; but we would rather Ireland waited than that the whole United Kingdom did. We might have had the County Bill, even with Ireland omitted from it. We believe the disappointment throughout the country will be sincere, and will not be assuaged by the spectacle of the severe, and therefore interesting, battle which is sure to be waged over the reform of London.

The *Saturday Review* says:—It may be doubted whether the intentions of the Government are consistent with Lord Durham's sanguine anticipations. There is every reason to believe that the framers of the Tenants' Compensation Bill are actuated at least in some degree by motives of party expediency. The postponement of a County Government Bill, for which there is neither public necessity nor popular demand, would be less unsatisfactory if it had not been withdrawn to make room for a more questionable measure. The Tenants' Compensation Bill would not have been introduced, except with the political object of securing to the Liberal party the votes of the farmers. Little or nothing was said in either House on the most important bill of the session, except in Lord Ray's able and ambitious speech. Alderman Fowler may perhaps not be a wholly impartial interpreter of the general feeling and opinion; but he is probably justified in his statement that the destruction of the Corporation is thoroughly unpopular in the metropolis. Lord Ray unintentionally used the strongest argument against the new municipality when he stated that the Lord Mayor and the assembly over which he is to preside will be as important as the Chamber of an independent State.

The *Economist* says:—The session begins with an ample promise of legislative activity. It is many years since Parliament has assembled under conditions so favourable to the dispatch of business, and to the settlement of the most pressing of the social and industrial problems which accumulate so rapidly in a community like ours. The absence of definite party issues, the probable disappearance of the Bradlaugh imbroglio, and the lull in Irish affairs, which enables us for the moment to dispose with further exceptional legislation, are negative advantages which the present Parliament enjoys for the first time now that it is entering upon its fourth session. If we add to them the active stimulus to legislative work which is supplied by the growing discontent of the people of Great Britain at the barrenness of the last few years, and the increased facilities which the new procedure gives for the accomplishment of the task, we are justified in anticipation from the session of 1883 a large and useful addition to the pages of the statute book.

### FRIDAY NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Times* presumes that the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night, which had an air of singular unreality and languor, was an illustration of the important discovery lately made, that the business of an Opposition is to oppose; and, naturally enough, the note of serious and direct opposition was raised in the first instance, not by the responsible leaders of the Opposition, who, if we may judge from the speech of Mr. Bourke, were somewhat embarrassed by the amendment, but by a member accustomed to act with the ingenious discoverer of the novel principle. Regarded, indeed, as a formal and serious discussion of an important question of foreign policy, the whole debate was, as Sir Charles Dilke described it, a singularly odd one. Speaker after speaker rose to support the same proposition, and each took not only different, but in many cases, contradictory grounds to the others. For a long time the front Opposition bench sat silent and embarrassed. When at last Mr. Bourke rose, though it was plain enough that he did not agree with the Government, or approve its policy—as, indeed, it was not to be expected that he should—it was impossible to discover from his speech whether the responsible leaders of the Opposition intended to support the amend-

ment or not. This is not the way in which opposition can be successfully or even effectively conducted. A direct and formal vote of censure is intelligible enough; but no sort of good can come of mere criticism reiterated to weariness, and never sustained by a direct attempt to join a practical issue.

The Standard also regards what was done in Parliament on Friday night as little else than a waste of time, and, if no more discussions can be originated, the country will soon be impatient for the close of the debate on the Address. The policy of the Government should, of course, be criticised and challenged with the utmost fulness, but opportunities for doing this will present themselves in the debates on substantive motions, of some of which notice has been already given. Nothing, therefore, would really be lost, and much valuable time would be saved, if the reply to the royal message were voted with little further postponement.

The *Daily News* remarks that there was apparently little new to say about Egypt; that little there was does not seem to have had much attraction for most of the speakers. The object was evidently not so much to put forward or to extract any new ideas concerning the Egyptian policy of the Government as to make a succession of speeches round an Egyptian affair. A few foreign figures, sometimes only two or three in number, were dispersed over the desolate benches. Seldom, indeed, did anybody listen to the speaker in possession, and seldom, too, did the speaker in possession seem to care whether anybody listened to him or not.

### THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The *Saturday Review* says:—After putting up for some months with a Ministry which, because it did nothing, was called a Ministry of Affairs, the French are now learning to do without a Ministry altogether. From the moment when Prince Napoleon's bill-stickers began to ornament the hoardings and bare walls of Paris the Cabinet ceased to exist, and, in consequence of M. Fallières' illness, a virtual resignation had been followed by an actual one. But for the deputations of merchants and manufacturers which have been pouring in on any longer, it might seem as though France was more at ease without a Cabinet than with one. The one result of the prolonged crisis of the last few weeks seems to be the disillusionment of Frenchmen in the matter of M. Grévy. As long as Gambetta lived there were always some who believed that M. Grévy was only biding his time. Gambetta's death has been speedily followed by a Ministerial interregnum of unusual duration, and by a threatening of conflict between the two Chambers. But M. Grévy is biding his time still. In the matter of opportunities he seems to think that it is impossible to outstay the market. Whether M. Grévy's determination not to take the only step that can by possibility give France a decently strong Ministry is due to timidity or to calculation, it is hard to say. It is not unlikely that, if M. Grévy and the Senate agreed to a dissolution, and then allowed the elections to go under the guidance of such a Ministry as the nation has lately been accustomed to see in office, the complexion of the new Chamber might not greatly differ from that of the present Chamber. But then the minority which has faith in M. Grévy—if such a minority any longer exists—has never supposed that he would leave the elections to take care of themselves in this fashion. The idea has rather been that he would choose a Ministry according to his own mind, and then appear to the electors to say whether it was also to their mind.

The *Statist* holds that the most hopeful feature of the French crisis is the action that has at last been taken by the commercial classes of Paris to impress upon the Government, and through it upon both Houses of the Legislature, the necessity of putting an end to the crisis and reassuring public opinion. In a country trained for generations in habits of self-government, public opinion would long ago have made itself felt, and the present crisis would have been impossible. It is hopeful that now, at last, the great trading classes are bestirring themselves. A deputation of the traders and manufacturers of the capital has already waited upon President Grévy to point out the serious injury that is being done to the economic interests of France by the prevailing uncertainty, and it is said that a petition in the same sense is being prepared by the bankers. If this good example is followed, we do not doubt that the pressure of public opinion will speedily put an end to the crisis, for the Chamber or Senate will have to give way. But the cessation of the crisis is not enough. What is really wanted in France is a majority that will support some settled policy. The existing Chamber has proved itself incapable of governing. The proper course now to be followed is a dissolution. There appears to be a strong feeling growing up in Paris that M. Grévy is too weak for the occasion, that he ought long ago to have intervened; but we are inclined to doubt the correctness of this opinion. To us, it seems that M. Grévy is acting rightly. What is really wanted in France, as we have said, is a Chamber that will support some policy or other. It is possible that if M. Grévy had dissolved too early, the constituencies would not have recognised the ineptitude of the present Chamber, and would therefore have returned the old members. But by the course that has been followed, it is being made plain to the humblest intellect that the Chamber is so split up into factions that it is incapable of supporting any policy, or keeping in office any Ministry for a sufficient length of time. When this once becomes plain, we cannot doubt that the people will recognise the necessity of giving a majority to some side.

AN ALARMING WEATHER PROPHECY.—A prediction which has been published, that a terrible gale will occur in March, and that it will not be safe for ships to be on the water between March 5 and 31, having caused alarm in the minds of seamen, and as to the safety of their property, Mr. Emmett, underwriter, of Ramsgate, wrote to the Meteorological Office, London, on the subject, and received the following reply:—"The prophecy to which you allude emanates from some man in the Finance Department of the Canadian Government. It is utter nonsense. No living man can predict the weather two days before-hand, much less six months. The idea that the Admiralty have ordered ships to be in port is also absurd and utterly false."

### THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

CAREY TURNED INFORMER.

A few members of the public managed to secure police passes for the Kilmainham Court-house on Saturday morning. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and those who had business connected with the investigation were provided with comfortable seats. A few ladies occupied places in the various galleries, and, as usual, there was a strong contingent of police and detectives in court. The trial commenced at eleven, and proceeded until the usual crowd collected outside the Court-house, in the hope to catch a glance of the prisoners as they came from the gaol to the Court-house; but the most intense excitement and keen expectancy existed among the throng had been so fortunate as to obtain seats inside. This was owing, no doubt, to the many vague rumours which have been afloat during the last few days as to informers.

Exactly at twelve o'clock Mr. Keys and Mr. Woodcock took their seats on the bench, and Mr. Keys, in a heated tone of voice, complained of a statement that at the last sitting of the magistrates he had kept the Crown waiting for twenty minutes. Mr. Anderson, Crown solicitor, claimed the authorship of the statement, and, rather unbecomingly, wrangled between the Bench and the Crown took place. Matters having been amicably arranged, the prisoners, 20 in number, were placed in the dock; all the prisoners at present in custody, in fact, with the exception of James Carey, were in the dock. About immediately the prisoners had taken up their position in the dock they appeared to notice the absence of the Town Councillor, Jas. Carey, and the expression on their faces, as they realised the cause of his absence, was one of intense terror. The names of the prisoners, however, were not called out. Mr. Carey was brought into court, and mounted the table to the witness chair, amidst the greatest excitement, the prisoners hissing him.

James Carey, in reply to Mr. Murphy, said:—"I was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and was a member also of the Fenian organisation, and was a member also in 1867. I was a member then of the Dublin Directory. In 1878 a meeting of the Directory took place at my house; I knew some of them. Mr. Murphy—Tell us the names of the men who were there. There were many of them. Mr. Bracken was there. Mr. Murphy—Do you know Dan Curly? Witness—Yes. Was he on the Directory?—Never to my knowledge. The Witness spoke in an exceedingly low voice, and was scarcely heard. He said, up, some of the prisoners calling out, "Keep on your feet, Dr. Webb, for the defence, objected to a number of names being suggested to the Witness, who in the eyes of the law was an infamous witness. Mr. Murphy said that the press was a most improper one at this stage. Mr. Keys reminded the court that there was not a jury present. He was obliged to admit the evidence. Examination continued.—One portion of the time Mr. Thomas Brennan, secretary of the late Land League, was the secretary to the Brotherhood. I knew some of the men. Mr. Carey, as chairman of the society. We had to elect some chairmen in consequence of others being promoted. Among these I remember Thomas Bracken and James O'Connor. I was myself treasurer of the Brotherhood, and Brennan was secretary. The names of the men who were in the society were not called out at this time. In 1878 I recollect an election for the representation of the province. I was a candidate for the post. I took the house 10, Peter-street, for the Brotherhood, and was responsible for the rent. At that time the names of the men who were in the society were not called out. Mr. Carey, as chairman of the society. We had to elect some chairmen in consequence of others being promoted. Among these I remember Thomas Bracken and James O'Connor. I was myself treasurer of the Brotherhood, and Brennan was secretary. 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## Great Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18—19, 1883.

### THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Carey's narrative of the actual murder in Phoenix Park is in harmony with the evidence of the informant Kavanaugh, and of the untainted witnesses who observed the party lying in wait, or caught sight of the attack from a distance. His statement that the knives used in the work of butchery—two of a batch of ten sent over, as he alleges, from London—were broken in pieces, and the fragments buried, is noteworthy. The weapons employed in the outrage on Mr. Field, according to Kavanaugh's conjecture, were thrown into the Ringsend Canal basin, where they have not yet been found; but the witness did not profess to be sure that the parcel contained knives at all. With the knives—surgical instruments of peculiar fashion—were sent, as Carey swears, revolvers and a repeating rifle. It remains to be seen whether the purchase of these weapons can be traced. Undoubtedly, the knives found in Carey's house and the revolver seized in the hand of Delaney when he was about to attack Mr. Justice Lawson, came from London. From this point we pass to the most interesting, but, for the present, the most delicate portion of Carey's evidence. He incriminates, in the course of his narrative, a number of persons connected with the Land League and its branches. He knew Mr. Thomas Brennan, he states, as one of the chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood. This is the same person who afterwards was the paid secretary of the Land League, a colleague of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton on the Executive, a companion of Mr. Parnell on his American pilgrimage, one of the traversers at the State trials, one of the popular "martyrs" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and one of the signatories of the "No-Rent manifesto." Mr. Brennan's speeches were among the most daring delivered on the Land League platform; he it was who reminded a mob of peasants that "France when she was getting rid of her landlords did not give them compensation, but twenty feet of rope." Another Land League organizer, Mr. P. J. Sheridan, was, according to Carey, concerned in spreading the assassination plot in the provinces in the disguise of a priest, and was especially interested in "dealing with" Mr. Clifford Lloyd. This person, associated with the Land League chief on the Executive, was one of those whose services Mr. Parnell had the courage to offer to the Government, at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations, for the purpose of restoring order. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Forster, who knew much and suspected more of the antecedents of Sheridan, indignantly declined the proposal. He stated, in the House of Commons, that, in his belief, Sheridan had been going about the country organising outrages, and although his warning was repelled by the fatuous confidence of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues, it remains on record, and stands in judgment against the insensate policy of making a pact with the forces of lawlessness and crime. Carey's evidence tends to show that political disaffection and agrarian outrage, Fenianism, Ribaldism, and the Land League, were connected, at least by personal links, and that the "Irish Invincibles" had relations with them all. Whether the money for the work of the conspiracy came directly from America or was contributed out of the Land League funds, is left an open question; but there can be no doubt that the conspirators when imprisoned as "suspects" received pecuniary aid from the League in the same way as the persons arrested for the Lough Mask murder. Carey's statement that the wife of a man named Byrne, Secretary of a "Land Confederation of Great Britain," brought over the knives, the revolvers, and the repeating rifle is worthy of the attention of the members of the House of Commons and other Irish patriots who mix themselves up in organisations of the objects of which it is to be presumed, they know very little. It is time, indeed, for Mr. Parnell and his party to do something, if they can, to clear themselves of the discredit of association with the enterprises in which Mr. Sheridan and his like acquired their power. They will, perhaps, assert that Carey's evidence is unworthy of credit, though this will scarcely lie in the mouth of Mr. O'Brien, the recently elected member for Mallow, who proposed Carey for election as a Town Councillor for Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was led up to the table of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Parnell, amid the rapturous cheering of the Land League party, just as his friend Mr. Carey was welcomed in the Dublin Council by the advanced members of the body. The suspicions created by Carey's evidence, apart from any question as to the actual share of Brennan, Sheridan, Byrne, and others in the plot, can only be set at rest by a thorough-going disclosure of the accounts of the Land League, subject to an independent audit. Until a vindication of this kind is forthcoming the Land League will continue to lie under grave suspicion of secret relations with criminal conspiracies of the foulest type. The agrarian outrages, which enforced the unwritten law of the Land League and procured for the outrage-mongers the "influence" they impudently boasted of, were

every whit as wicked as the Phoenix Park murders, and perhaps even more cowardly. It seems probable that the same inspiration will be detected in both, if not the same agencies. What is to be thought of Mr. Parnell's effort to place the influence of Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of order? What is to be thought of the statesmanship which, in spite of the warnings of those most intimately acquainted with Irish administration, leaped at Mr. Parnell's conditions of peace? Some Ministers of the Crown, in the teeth of Mr. Forster's statement, were bold enough to declare that they saw no reason why the Government should not avail itself of the services of the outrage-monger Sheridan. Unless Carey can be made out a false witness, this imbecility will be punished by a public humiliation. It is not by any means certain that further disclosures may not accentuate the lesson. Carey may have an opportunity of identifying the mysterious "No. 1," who set the machinery of crime at work. Among the possible "surprises" to which the Crown counsel alluded on Saturday, there may be other indications of a startling kind. O'Donnell, whose presence is remarkable in these matters, and who sounded a note of warning before the Phoenix Park tragedy, insisted so strongly last week on the danger of admitting informers' evidence that it was impossible not to be impressed by the conviction that the secrets of the prison-house were on the point of being let loose. But, whatever information may be forthcoming, and that is the fulfilment of striving to appease a disturbed community by proffering concessions to lawlessness in any shape or form. In Ireland especially, where all forms of disorder have their mysterious sympathies and connections, the attempt to use the enemies of the law in restoring the authority of the law must be not only futile but disastrous.

—Times.  
The Standard says:—To put the matter plainly, the account that Carey gives of the operations which led up to the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, if it be true, connects Fenianism and its worst offshoots with the organising force of the Land League Party. During the years which immediately preceded the formation of that body, Thomas Brennan, whose name is familiar to every one as Secretary of the Land League, was, we are told, an active and leading member of the Dublin Branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Indeed, for a whole year he was the Secretary. Here, then, is one very distinct bond between the new creation, which simulated Constitutional form, and the old secret confederacy which worked with blind hatred against the very existence of English authority in Ireland. But this is not all. Mr. Brennan, it might possibly be pleaded, had been converted from the policy of force by the success of a policy of agitation. Mr. Parnell may have made terms with the agrarian movement, and ultimately stood as its leader, only after he had satisfied himself that its methods were legal and its agency pure. At any rate, from anything approaching to direct contact with men reasonably suspected of complicity in deeds of blood he would have shrunk. But a comparison of Carey's statement with a notorious incident in the political history of Mr. Parnell suggests matter for explanation from the member for Cork. In the famous Memorandum which Mr. Forster produced to supplement the Ministerial Home-rule version of the Kilmainham transaction it was recorded that Mr. Parnell, who acted as the intermediary in the communications which were not "negotiations" recapitulated Mr. Parnell's views as to the manner in which he could, if released, help the Liberal Party. As an illustration of the way in which the conspiracy which had been used to get up Boycotting and outrage would be used to put them down, Mr. O'Shea remarked that Mr. Parnell hoped to make use of a certain person and get him back from abroad—as he knew all its details in the West. The person in question was a man of the name of Sheridan, and was described by Mr. Forster as a released suspect, who under disguise had hitherto eluded the police, coming back towards the end of the year in Paris to the outrage-mongers of the West of Ireland. Mr. Parnell admitted, in his explanatory statement in the House of Commons, that he did not propose to make use of Sheridan, and, while he impeached the justice of Mr. Forster's description of that person's character, described him in words of his own which for our present purpose are very important. "During the Land League movement Mr. Sheridan," he said, "had been one of the chief organisers of the League in Connaught. Well, what we want to know, is, whether this chief organiser"—this person through whom Mr. Parnell hoped to work so much in the way of diminishing outrage, is the same P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry, whom Carey mentions, and of whom his account is this:—That he came in disguise to Dublin a few months before the Phoenix Park murders; that he met there the leading members of the Assassination Circle, and, having apparently prospected the ground with a view to the "removal" of Mr. Forster, went back to "extend a branch of his down the country." Subsequently he passed through Dublin, on his way to London, having made arrangements for the murder of Mr. Clifford Lloyd "and every branch of the agrarian organisation with the criminal conspiracy, Carey alleges that the knives imported for the use of the assassins were brought from London by the wife of the Secretary to the Land Confederation of Great Britain, a body which, if we mistake not, was started under the auspices of a Home Rule member who, at the outset, had scruples about throwing in his lot with the Irish Organisations. These are personal details, but the general description Carey gives of his Society is even more compromising to those who claim to have had voice and part in the effective counsels of the Land League. Before November, 1881, the Dublin Fenians depended wholly on their own resources, and, as these were meagre, their action was slight, being confined to the execution, or plots for the execution, of traitors. But towards the end of that year a man came from England, provided with the indispensable funds. He formed within their ranks a society of choice spirits, under the style of the "Irish Invincibles." These were the men whom Farrell described as the "Inner Circle,"

but, according to Carey, they were only the Irish Branch of an Association of some hundreds of desperadoes spread over the United Kingdom. Communications with the English leaders were kept up not only by men like Sheridan and Byrne, but by special emissaries, whose names have not hitherto been known in connection with the Land League campaign. The scheme of assassination was apparently settled in concert with a director who was obviously of higher social grade than the rank and file. Though the Counsel for the Crown hinted that he might possibly be put forward for identification, we know him as yet under the mysterious title of "No. 1." Funds through these sources were ample; and the belief of Carey and many of the Circle was that they came from the Land League. Certainly, they were effectively used. Hitherto the Land League members have contested themselves with vague condemnation of crime and persistent denunciations of every process of law devised to baffle it. If they now refrain from seizing the opportunity of personal expiation, it will be manifestly incumbent on the Leader of the House of Commons, or, if he decline it, the Leader of the Opposition, to raise the question by a direct appeal to the Irish Benches.

### THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The news from France is serious, as the contest between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies appears to have fairly broken out. The edition of the Proscription Bill which had M. Barbery for its author, and which had been adopted by the Ministry and the Chamber as an equivalent for the original proposal of M. Floquet, has been found by the Senate to differ so little from the measure which had already been rejected that it has been rejected also. If a bare majority of the Senate are to be congratulated upon their courage, it is impossible to say much of the dignity with which the contest has been conducted. It is clear that the Jacobins were not far wrong in calculating that the resisting power of the Left Centre would be found to grow less and less as the conflict was prolonged. The Senate has just managed to save its reputation by a majority of only five votes, and this will no doubt be insisted upon by the party which demands the proscription of the Princes as a significant contrast to the enormous majority by which the Chamber of Deputies accepted M. Barbery's proposal. It is something, indeed, that even at the last moment men like MM. Say and Waddington have come to understand that the disgrace to themselves and to the country of a social order and security too imminent for them to lead themselves without reserve to the intolerant policy of *Justice* and the *Republique Française*. But it is proverbially difficult to rally after a headlong retreat, and the weakness of the majority by which the Proscription measures have now been rejected can only be regarded as the natural result of the feebleness with which the Senatorial Left Centre abandoned the firm ground of right on which they at first proposed to take their stand and consented to the cowardly and dishonourable compromise of the Say-Waddington amendment. When the original Bill of the Government reached the Upper House, the conscientious convictions of the Senators at so tyrannical a proposal revealed themselves in the spontaneous choice of a committee in which eight out of nine of the members were pledged to maintain the policy of equality and freedom. Tempted by the bribe of office which the instability of the Ministry seemed to place within their reach, or, it may be, impelled by that insatiable craving for compromise which is the besetting sin of moderate Liberalism, the Senators of the Left Centre, having the balance of power in their hands, timorously consented to an arrangement which differed in little but its wording from the original Proscription Bill itself. If the Jacobins in the Chamber had been wise, they would have hastened to accept the Say-Waddington proposal as a practical concession of their hateful demands. What, indeed, was the difference between the majority of the Deputies when the Say-Waddington amendment had reached the Lower House? The Deputies had entrusted the Ministry with the power of expelling the Princes and their families forthwith. The expulsion to some place whenever it could be charged against the Princes, they had committed any act "calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State" or revealed an intention of appealing to the country. What act could not be interpreted in the elastic sense required to justify a decree of expulsion? In examination before a committee of the Chamber General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, expressly stated that in his opinion the invitations to the Chantilly Hunt given by the Duc d'Aumale to the officers of some regiments constituted illegal solicitation "calculated to influence the spirit of the army against the Republic." With this specimen of the manner in which the Ministry was capable of interpreting the most offensive conduct, there can be no doubt that within a fortnight—within twenty-four hours—after the acceptance of the Senatorial compromise by the Chamber of Deputies it would be in the power of the Ministry to drive every member of the Houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte from the soil of France. So convinced were we of the utter hollowiness of the pretended compromise that we expressed the hope, while entertaining the expectation, that the Chamber would reject the poor-spirited concession of the Senate. We stated that it would be better for the interests of the country that the issues should be clearly set before it and that no pretence of moderation or conciliation should be allowed to conceal from any Frenchman the naked brutality of the policy of Terrorism and Proscription. Full of confidence in their own numbers, full of contempt for an Upper House which had weakly yielded to their clamours, the Deputies resolved to spurn the Say-Waddington amendment and to insist on thrusting back on the Senate an arrangement practically identical with the one it had ventured to reject. They openly boasted by the Jacobins that the Senate, which had retreated so far already, would continue to retreat to the end. This confidence was very nearly justified. On the first and main article, by which it was provided that the simple decree of the President of the Republic could expel from France every

member of a former reigning family "whose manifestations and acts would be calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State," only 142 votes could be mustered in opposition to 137 given in favour of Proscription. But, small as the majority is, it formally places the two Houses of the French Legislature in a state of war, and the crisis which has been latent for so many weeks is now forced to declare itself in an acute stage. The full significance of the event will not, however, be apparent unless the Ministry, impelled by bad decision, should take the step, which the Jacobins already begin to recommend, of expelling the Princes from France, and depriving such of them as are officers of their rank in the army or navy by a simple decree in the absence of any law whatever. In the meantime, the Ministry has resigned, and the President has sent for M. Ferry, who may or may not be able to form a Ministry.—Morning Post.

### WAGNER'S FUNERAL.

Contemplating the obsequies of Wagner the mind turns naturally to those of his great predecessors, and is interested by a parallelism between the Bayreuth master and that other great man whom he never wearied of saying contemptuous things. Mendelssohn was stricken down suddenly, "tired, very tired," and taken "home" to rest. Leipzig honoured him as Venice honoured Wagner, and Berlin received the one as Munich and Bayreuth received the other, even to playing the same solemn march—that consecrated by Beethoven to the dead heroes of all time. In Mendelssohn's case, it is true, there were imposing religious rites, unobserved by the friends of Wagner; but both masters went down to the grave attended by the visible homage of great cities, and by the regrets of a world unexpectedly bereaved. To look back into the past is, however, to be struck more by contrast than similarity. We think of Franz Schubert, that marvellous genius who might have been inspired and taught by the seraphim, dying in his humble room in Vienna, and being buried so quietly and obscurely that even some of his friends were not made acquainted with the arrangements. One of these, on the very day of the interment, called at a café expecting to meet his convive, and was saluted by the waiter, "Your honour is soon back from the funeral!" A band of young men had that afternoon carried the dead musician to Währing, and laid him near the side of Beethoven. There was no public recognition; nothing beyond private sorrow for the loss of one who, though he left his family worldly goods to the value of fifty shillings and no more, bequeathed to the world priceless artistic treasures, of which we are all legatees. Thirty-seven years earlier the same city of Vienna witnessed a spectacle, infinitely pitiful—one against which the very stones might have cried out. The sexton of St. Mark's, beyond the Maria Hill lines, had dug a grave in the humblest section of the cemetery, where resting-places of unnumbered poverty, and thither, after low mass in a side chapel of St. Stephen's, wended a poor, almost squalid, funeral procession. The way was long, the wind blew, and the rain fell, so, one by one, the mourners quietly deserted, and went home, leaving the corpse unattended save by hirelings. These hurried it into the grave, making no sign by which the spot could ever be recognised, and thus was buried Mozart—the divine Mozart—among abominable musicians the master of masters, whose like has never been seen by a world, to the never-ending shame and humiliation of the city of Vienna, and a noble doing of Sunday, marking not only the difference of effect but the lesson it teaches. Little more than ninety years have passed since Mozart was carried to what can only be called in mockery his last home, and there are yet many living who remember when two hundred carriages and thousands of persons followed Beethoven to the graveyard in Währing village. During the interval what progress has art, as represented by artists, made in the world's esteem? We are not even yet justly gifted ones. Only the other day, for example, we opened our eyes and saw Anton Dvůřák, who had "come to forty years" without honour. Nevertheless, we are better than our fathers, as the universal homage paid to the dead Wagner sufficiently proves.—Daily Telegraph.

### "INFORMERS" IN IRELAND.

It is impossible to feel more strongly than the *Spectator* does how melancholy a fact it is that the Government in Ireland cannot punish even the heinous crimes like assassination without recourse to the aid of informers, all of whom are paid in some way, either by rewards, or pardons, or promises of special protection. It is perhaps the very worst of all the symptoms of social disorder in that unhappy land that means so utterly detested alike by the rulers and the ruled, nevertheless, he cannot punish even the heinous crimes like assassination without recourse to the aid of informers, all of whom are paid in some way, either by rewards, or pardons, or promises of special protection. It is perhaps the very worst of all the symptoms of social disorder in that unhappy land that means so utterly detested alike by the rulers and the ruled, nevertheless, he cannot punish even the heinous crimes like assassination without recourse to the aid of informers, all of whom are paid in some way, either by rewards, or pardons, or promises of special protection. It is perhaps the very worst of all the symptoms of social disorder in that unhappy land that means so utterly detested alike by the rulers and the ruled, nevertheless, he cannot punish even the heinous crimes like assassination without recourse to the aid of informers, all of whom are paid in some way, either by rewards, or pardons, or promises of special protection.

### THE DUBLIN MURDERS.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received from a Dublin Correspondent the following particulars respecting the individual who styled himself "No. 1," and who organised the Assassination Committee and supplied it with money and weapons to carry out in Dublin during the last eighteen months. He says they have been obtained from the most reliable sources, and will throw a flood of light on the chief instigator and originator of the Assassination Committee, whose name never transpired and whose movements, as related by Carey in his evidence, were enshrouded in such mystery. As will be seen by the evidence this individual never allowed his name to transpire. He always signed himself "No. 1," and was designated by the members of the organisation "General." He is an Irish-American, but resided in France and Germany occasionally. During the last year and a half he has been in the habit of visiting Dublin at frequent intervals, and stopping long and short periods. While in the metropolis he used invariably to stop either at one of the principal hotels in the City, or at a well known marine hotel, situated a short distance outside Dublin and near to Blackrock, where Carey, in his evidence, deposed to having had an interview with him last summer. This individual had, apparently, unlimited money at his disposal, and an inquiry addressed by a large business establishment in Dublin, with which he had some financial transactions, to a large banking firm in Paris, given him by him as a reference was replied to in the following manner: "The gentleman in question has seemingly unlimited means derived from large drafts in his favour from about fifty years of age, 10 1/2 in. height, well preserved, full face, clean shaven, except a long fair moustache, which is inclined to be reddish; military bearing, and walks slightly lame on the right leg from the effect of a fall he received during the Franco-Prussian War, in which he served in the capacity of a minor officer in the French Tiers, and he has also seen some service in the American War. During last summer he was in the habit of visiting Dublin frequently, and it is now found that the periods at which he is known to have been in the City coincided with the dates Carey states he had interviews with him. His last appearance in Dublin was about two months ago, and since then all trace has been lost of him. The information, as Carey has furnished them, is given by him as a reference was replied to in the following manner: "The gentleman in question has seemingly unlimited means derived from large drafts in his favour from about fifty years of age, 10 1/2 in. height, well preserved, full face, clean shaven, except a long fair moustache, which is inclined to be reddish; military bearing, and walks slightly lame on the right leg from the effect of a fall he received during the Franco-Prussian War, in which he served in the capacity of a minor officer in the French Tiers, and he has also seen some service in the American War. 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## Great Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18—19, 1883.

### THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Carey's narrative of the actual murder in Phoenix Park is in harmony with the evidence of the informant Kavanaugh, and of the untainted witnesses who observed the attack from a distance. His statement that the knives used in the work of butchery—two of a batch of ten sent over, as he alleges, from London—were broken in pieces, and the fragments burned, is noteworthy. The weapons employed in the outrage on Mr. Field, according to Kavanaugh's conjecture, were thrown into the Ringend Canal basin, where they have not yet been found; but the witness did not profess to be sure that the parcel contained knives at all. With the knives—surgical instruments of peculiar fashion—were sent, as Carey swears, revolvers and a repeating rifle. It remains to be seen whether the purchase of these weapons can be traced. Undoubtedly, the knives found in Carey's house and the revolver seized in the hand of Delany when he was about to attack Mr. Justice Lawson, came from London. From this point we pass to the most interesting, but, for the present, the most delicate portion of Carey's evidence. He incriminates, in the course of his narrative, a number of persons connected with the Land League and its branches. He knew Mr. Thomas Brennan, he states, as one of the chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood. This is the same person who afterwards was the paid secretary of the Land League, a colleague of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton on the Executive, a companion of Mr. Parnell on his American pilgrimage, one of the traversers at the State trials, one of the popular "martyrs" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and one of the signatories of the "No-Rent manifesto." Mr. Brennan's speeches were among the most daring delivered on the Land League platform; he it was who reminded a mob of peasants that "France when she was getting rid of her landlords did not give them compensation, but twenty fells of rope." Another Land League organizer, Mr. P. J. Sheridan, was, according to Carey, concerned in spreading the assassination plot in the provinces in the disguise of a priest, and was especially interested in "dealing with" Mr. Clifford Lloyd. This person, associated with the Land League chief on the Executive, was one of those whose services Mr. Parnell had the courage to offer to the Government, at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations, for the purpose of restoring order. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Forster, who knew much and suspected more of the antecedents of Sheridan, indignantly declined the proposal. He stated, in the House of Commons, that, in his belief, Sheridan had been going about the country organising outrages, and although his warning was repelled by the fatuous confidence of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues, it remains on record, and stands in judgment against the insensate policy of making a pact with the forces of lawlessness and crime. Carey's evidence tends to show that political disaffection and agrarian outrage, Fenianism, Ribandism, and the Land League, were connected, at least by personal links, and that the "Irish Invincibles" had relations with them all. Whether the money for the work of the conspiracy came directly from America or was contributed out of the Land League funds is left an open question; but there can be no doubt that the conspirators when imprisoned as "suspects" received pecuniary aid from the League in the same way as the persons arrested for the Lough Mask murder. Carey's statement that the wife of a man named Byrne, Secretary of a "Land Confederation of Great Britain," brought over the knives, the revolvers, and the repeating rifle is worthy of the attention of the members of the House of Commons and other Irish patriots who mix themselves up in organisations of the objects of which, it is to be presumed, they know very little. It is true, indeed, for Mr. Parnell and his party to do something, if they can, to clear themselves of the discredit of association with the enterprises in which Mr. Sheridan and his like acquired their power. They will, perhaps, assert that Carey's evidence is unworthy of credit, though this will scarcely lie in the mouth of Mr. O'Brien, the recently elected member for Mallow, who proposed Carey for election as a Town Councillor for Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was led up to the table of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Parnell, amid the rapturous cheering of the Land League party, just as his friend Mr. Carey was welcomed in the Dublin Council by the advanced members of that body. The suspicions created by Carey's evidence, apart from any question as to the actual share of Brennan, Sheridan, Byrne, and others in the plot, can only be set at rest by a thorough-going disclosure of the accounts of the Land League, subject to an independent audit. Until a vindication of this kind is forthcoming the Land League will continue to lie under grave suspicion of secret relations with criminal conspiracies of the foulest type. The agrarian outrages, which enforced the unwritten law of the Land League and procured for the outrage-mongers the "influence" they impudently boasted of, were every whit as wicked as the Phoenix Park murders, and perhaps even more so. It now seems probable that the same inspiration will be detected in both, if not the same agencies. What is to be thought of Mr. Parnell's offer to place the influence of Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of order? What is to be thought of the statesmanship which, in spite of the warnings of those most intimately acquainted with Irish administration, leaped at Mr. Parnell's conditions of peace? Some Ministers of the Crown, in the teeth of Mr. Forster's statement, were bold enough to declare that they saw no reason why the Government should not avail itself of the services of the outrage-monger Sheridan. Unless Carey can be made out a false witness, this imbecility will be punished by a public humiliation. It is not possible to be certain that further disclosures may not accentuate the lesson. Carey may have an opportunity of identifying the mysterious "No. 1," who set the machinery of crime

at work. Among the possible "surprises" to which the Crown counsel alluded on Saturday, there may be other identifications of a startling kind. Mr. O'Donnell, whose presence is remarkable in these matters, and who sounded a note of warning before the Phoenix Park tragedy, insisted so strongly last week on the danger of admitting informers' evidence that it was impossible not to be impressed with the conviction that the secret of the prison-house was on the point of being let loose. But, whatever informers may tell us, there is one thing which needs no further evidence, and that is the futility of striving to appease a disturbed community by proffering concessions to lawlessness in any shape or form. In Ireland especially, where all forms of disorder have their mysterious sympathies and connections, the attempt to use the enemies of the law in restoring the authority of the law must be not only futile but disastrous.—Times.

The Standard says:—To put the matter plainly, the account that Carey gives of the operations which led up to the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, if it be true, connects Fenianism and its worst offshoots with the organising force of the Land League Party. During the years which immediately preceded the formation of that body, Thomas Brennan, whose name is familiar to every one as Secretary of the Land League, was, we are told, an active and leading member of the Dublin Branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Indeed, for a whole year he was the Secretary. Here, then, is one very distinct bond between the new creation, which simulated Constitutional form, and the old secret confederacy which worked with blind hatred against the very existence of English authority in Ireland. But this is not all. Mr. Brennan, it might possibly be pleaded, had been converted from the policy of force by the success of a policy of agitation. Mr. Parnell may have made terms with the agrarian movement, and ultimately stood as its leader, only after he had satisfied himself that its methods were legal and its agency pure. At any rate, from anything approaching to direct contact with men reasonably suspected of complicity in deeds of blood he would have shrunk. But a comparison of Carey's statement with a notorious incident in the political history of Mr. Parnell suggests matter for explanation from the member for Cork. In the famous Memorandum which Mr. Forster produced to supplement the Ministerial Home-rule version of the Kilmainham transaction, it was recorded that Mr. O'Shea (who acted as the intermediary in the communications which were not "negotiations") recapitulated Mr. Parnell's views as to the manner in which he could, if released, help the Liberal Party. As an illustration of the way in which the conspiracy which had been used to get up Boycotting and outrage would be used to put them down, Mr. O'Shea remarked that Mr. Parnell hoped to make use of a certain person and get him back from abroad—as he knew all its details in the West. The person in question was a man of the name of Sheridan, and was described by Mr. Forster as a released suspect, who under disguises had hitherto eluded the police, coming backwards and forwards from Egan in Paris to the outrage-mongers of the West of Ireland. Mr. Parnell admitted, in his explanatory statement in the House of Commons, that he did not propose to make use of Sheridan, and while he impeached the justice of Mr. Forster's estimate of that person's character, described him in words of his own which for our present purpose are very important. "During the Land League movement Mr. Sheridan," he said, "had been one of the chief organisers of the League in Connaught. Well, what we want to know, and to know from Mr. Parnell's own mouth, is whether this 'chief organiser'—this person through whom the Irish Leader hoped to work so much in the way of diminishing outrage, is the same P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurra, whom Carey mentions, and of whom his account is this:—That he came in disguise to Dublin a few months before the Phoenix Park murders; that he met there the leading members of the Assassination Circle, and, having apparently prospected the ground with a view to the 'removal' of Mr. Forster, went back to 'extend a branch of his down the country.' Subsequently he passed through Dublin, on his way to London, having made arrangements for the murder of Mr. Clifford Lloyd 'and men like him.' Nay, as if to connect every branch of the agrarian organisation with the criminal conspiracy, Carey alleges that the knives imported for the use of the assassins were brought from London by the wife of the Secretary to the Land Confederation of Great Britain, a body which, if we mistake not, was started under the auspices of a Home Rule member who, at the outset, had scruples about throwing in his lot with the Irish Organisations. These are personal details, but the general description Carey gives of his Society is even more compromising to those who claim to have had voice and part in the effective councils of the Land League. Before November, 1881, the Dublin Fenians depended wholly on their own resources, and, as these were meagre, their action was slight, being confined to the execution, or plots for the execution, of traitors. But towards the end of that year a man came from England, provided with the indispensable funds. He formed within their ranks a society of choice spirits, under the style of the 'Irish Invincibles.' These were the men whom Farrell described as the 'Inner Circle'; every whit as wicked as Carey, they were only the Irish Branch of an Association of some hundreds of desperadoes spread over the United Kingdom. Communications with the English leaders were kept up not only by men like Sheridan and Byrne, but by special emissaries, whose names have not hitherto been known in connection with the Land League campaign. The scheme of assassination was apparently settled in concert with a director who was obviously of higher social grade than the rank and file. Though the Council for the Crown hinted that he might possibly be put forward for identification, we know him as yet under the mysterious title of 'No. 1.' Funds through these sources were ample; and the belief of Carey and many of the Circle was that they came from the Land League. Certainly, they were effectively used. Hitherto the Land League members have contested themselves with vague condemnation of crime and persistent denunciations of every process of law devised to baffie it. If they now refrain from seizing the opportunity

of personal exculpation, it will be manifestly incumbent on the Leader of the House of Commons, or, if he decline it, on the Leader of the Opposition, to raise the question by a direct appeal to the Irish Benches.

### THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The news from France is serious, as the contest between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies appears to have fairly broken out. The edition of the Proscription Bill which had M. Barbey for its author, and which had been adopted by the Ministry and the Chamber as an equivalent for the original proposal of M. Floquet, has been found by the Senate to differ so little from the measure which had already been rejected that it has been rejected also. If a bare majority of the Senate are to be congratulated on their courage, it is impossible to say much of the dignity with which the contest has been conducted. It is clear that the Jacobins were not far wrong in calculating that the resisting power of the Left Centre would be found to grow less and less as the conflict was prolonged. The Senate has just managed to save its reputation by a majority of only five votes, and this will no doubt be insisted upon by the party which demands the proscription of the Princes as a significant contrast to the enormous majority by which the Chamber of Deputies accepted M. Barbey's proposal. It is something, indeed, that even at the last moment men like MM. Say and Waddington have come to understand that the disgrace to themselves was too great and the peril to social order and security too imminent for them to lend themselves without some reserve to the intolerant policy of the *Justice* and the *Republique Française*. But it is proverbially difficult to rally after a headlong retreat, and the weakness of the majority by which the Proscription measures have now been rejected can only be regarded as the natural result of the feebleness with which the Senatorial Left Centre abandoned the firm ground of right on which they at first proposed to take their stand and consented to the cowardly and dishonest compromise of the Say-Waddington amendment. When the original Bill of the Government reached the Upper House, the conscientious convictions of the Senators at so tyrannical a proposal revealed themselves in the spontaneous choice of a committee in which eight out of nine of the members were pledged to maintain the policy of equality and freedom. Tempted by the bribe of office which the instability of the Ministry seemed to place within their reach, or, it may be, impelled by that insatiable craving for compromise which is the besetting sin of moderate Liberalism, the Senators of the Left Centre, having the balance of power in their hands, timorously consented to an arrangement which differed in little but its wording from the original Proscription Bill itself. If the Jacobins in the Chamber had been wise, they would have hastened to accept the Say-Waddington proposal as a practical concession of their hateful demands. What, indeed, was the difference between the majority of the Deputies when the Say-Waddington amendment had reached the Lower House? The Deputies had entrusted the Ministry with the power of expelling the Princes and their families forthwith. The Senators were content to permit the expulsion to take place whenever it could be charged against the Princes that they had committed any act "calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State" or revealed an intention of appealing to the country. What act could not be interpreted in the elastic sense required to justify a decree of expulsion? In examination before a committee of the Chamber General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, expressly stated that in his opinion the invitations to the Chantilly Hunt given by the Duc d'Aumale to the officers of some regiments constituted illegal solicitation "calculated to influence the spirit of the army against the Republic." With this specimen of the manner in which the Ministry was capable of interpreting the most inoffensive conduct, there can be no doubt that within a fortnight—within twenty-four hours—after the acceptance of the Senatorial compromise by the Chamber of Deputies it would be in the power of the Ministry to drive every member of the Houses of Bourbon and Bonaparte from the soil of France. So convinced were we of the utter hollowiness of the pretended compromise that we expressed the hope, while entertaining the expectation, that the Chamber would reject the poor-spirited concession of the Senate. We stated that it would be better for the interests of the country that the issues should be clearly set before it and that no pretence of moderation or conciliation should be allowed to conceal from any Frenchman the naked brutality of the policy of Terrorism and Proscription. Full of confidence in their own numbers, full of contempt for an Upper House which had weakly yielded to their clamours, the Deputies resolved to spurn the Say-Waddington amendment and to insist on thrusting back on the Senate an arrangement practically identical with the one it had ventured to reject. It was openly boasted by the Jacobins that the Senate, which had retreated so far already, would continue to retreat to the end. This confidence was very nearly justified. On the first and main article, by which it was provided that the simple decree of the President of the Republic could expel from France every member of a former reigning family "whose manifestations and acts would be calculated to jeopardise the safety of the State," only 147 votes could be mustered in opposition to 132 given in favour of Proscription. But, small as the majority is, it is formally places the two Houses of the French Legislature in a state of war, and the crisis which has been latent for so many weeks is now forced to declare itself in an acute stage. The full significance of the event will not, however, be apparent unless the Ministry, impelled by mob dictation, should take the step, which the Jacobins already begin to recommend, of expelling the Princes from France, and depriving such of them as are officers of their rank in the army or navy by a simple decree in the absence of any law whatever. In the meantime, the Ministry has resigned, and the President has sent for M. Ferry, who may or may not be able to form a Ministry.—Morning Post.

### WAGNER'S FUNERAL.

Contemplating the obsequies of Wagner the mind turns naturally to those of his great predecessors, and is interested by a parallelism between the Beyreuth master and that other against whom he never wearied of saying contemptuous things. Mendelssohn was stricken down suddenly, "tired, very tired," and taken "home" to rest. Leipzig honoured him as Venice honoured Wagner, and Berlin received the one as Munich and Beyreuth received the other, even to playing the same solemn march that consecrated by Beethoven to the dead heroes of all time. In Mendelssohn's case, it is true, there were imposing religious rites, unobserved by the friends of Wagner; but both masters went down to the grave attended by the visible homage of great cities, and by the regrets of a world unexpectedly bereaved. To look back into the past, however, to be struck more by contrast than similarity. We think of Franz Schubert, that marvellous genius who might have been inspired and taught by the seraphim, dying in his humble room in Vienna, and being buried so quiet and obscurely that even some of his friends were not made acquainted with the arrangements. One of these, on the very day of the interment, called at a café expecting to meet his convive, and was saluted by the waiter, "Your honour is soon back from the funeral!" A band of young men had that afternoon carried the dead musician to Währing, and laid him near the side of Beethoven. There was no public recognition; nothing beyond private sorrow for the loss of one who, though he left his family worldly goods to the value of fifty shillings and no more, bequeathed to the world priceless artistic treasures, of which we are all legatees. Thirty-seven years earlier the same city of Vienna witnessed a spectacle, infinitely pitiful—one against which the very stones might have cried out. The sexton of St. Mark's, beyond the Humberg lines, had dug a grave in the humblest part of the cemetery, where undistinguishable mounds marked the resting-place of unnumbered poverty, and thither, after low mass in a side chapel of St. Stephen's, wended a poor, almost squalid, funeral procession. The way was long, the wind blew, and the rain fell so, one by one, the mourners quietly deserted, and went home, leaving the corpse unattended save by hirelings. These hurried it into the grave, making no sign by which the spot could ever be recognised, and thus was buried Mozart—the divine Mozart—among absolute musicians the master of masters, whose like has never been seen by a world, to the tender mercies of which it will, perhaps, never be entrusted. We turn with pleasure from this sad and humiliating picture to the honourable and noble deeds of Sunday, marking not only the difference of effect but the lesson it teaches. Little more than ninety years have passed since Mozart was carried to what can only be called in mockery his last home, and there are yet many living who remember when two hundred carriages and thousands of persons followed Beethoven to the graveyard in Währing village. During the interval what progress has art, as represented by artists, made in the world's esteem? We are not even yet just to these gifted ones. Only the other day, for example, we opened our eyes and saw Anton Dvorak, who had "come to forty year" without honour. Nevertheless, we are better than our fathers, as the universal homage paid to the dead Wagner sufficiently proves.—Daily Telegraph.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY.  
The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton, the Duchess of Albany, and her Royal Highness Prince Leopold Duke of Albany walked out, attended by Major Waller. Her Majesty walked and drove this morning, attended by Lady Southampton, and Princess Beatrice rode out with the Hon. Evelyn Moore. To-day being the birthday of the Duchess of Albany, the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, serenaded her Royal Highness. Earl Sydney, Lord Steward, had an audience of the Queen to-day to present a letter from the House of Lords in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne.

SUNDAY.  
The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove out yesterday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany also drove. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Lady Southampton, the Baroness Loebell, the Hon. Mrs. R. W. Hamilton, General, Mrs. C. B. K. C. B., Captain Edwards, C. B., Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the members of the Royal Household attended the Duke service in the private chapel this morning. The Very Rev. George Connor, Dean of Windsor, officiated.

The Prince of Wales was present at a special meeting of the trustees of the British Museum in the Lord Chancellor's Rooms, at the House of Lords, on Saturday morning. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, visited Mr. Whistler's second exhibition of "Etchings and Dry Points" of Venetian scenes at the rooms of the Fine Art Gallery in Bond-street on Saturday afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at a performance given at the St. George's Hall on Saturday evening by members of the German Artillery, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in the Rhine districts.

General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Prince of Leiningen visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning, and remained to luncheon.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albany Park, Guildford.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has returned to Wotton-house, Aylesbury.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Georgina Drummond-Moray have arrived at 115, Eaton-square, from Ragley, Alcester.

The Marquis of Exeter has gone to Burghley House, near Stamford.

Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue have arrived in town from Castle Hill, Malton.

Lord and Lady Northwick have arrived at 10, Curzon-street.

Lord Mayo is on the point of returning to England after an extended stay in the countries to the east of Mossamedes. He has not only enjoyed ample sport, but in the course of various expeditions, one of which took him across the Cunene, has collected much geographical information.

### THE DUBLIN MURDER CONSPIRACY.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CAREY.

ARRESTS IN LONDON.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Monday:—Although no further startling disclosures were expected this morning, police permits for admission to the court were as eagerly sought after as ever, the curiosity to see the informer Carey running exceedingly high. As on previous days, the proceedings the topic of conversation was the arrest of Mrs. Frank Byrne. This appears to be as great a surprise as anything that has hitherto been disclosed in court, as Mr. Byrne was well known and respected by a large section of Dublin. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., again prosecuted; and the prisoners were represented by Dr. Webb, Q.C., Mr. Adams, Mr. Killen, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Tindal, Mr. M'Cune, and others. Shortly after twelve o'clock the prisoners, 21 in number, were placed in the dock. Joe Brady and Dan Curley were the first to enter the dock, and the former shook hands cordially with the other prisoners as they entered. Joe Brady took up his old position in the corner. The defiant air which characterised his conduct during the first few days of the inquiry was, as on Saturday, absent. This morning he appears a new man, and thoroughly broken down. Tim Kelly was in consultation with his solicitor for some moments, and immediately afterwards conferred with Lawrence, Hanlon, and Brady. All the informer Carey passed the dock James Mullett struck at him, and succeeded in touching his head. Carey turned round as if to expostulate, but was pushed forward to the table by the detective. The prisoners howled and hissed at him, and amongst the remarks made by them were: "Go it James," "Our future Lord Mayor," "Ye villain," and so forth. Mr. Murphy said if order was not observed in the dock, he should have to ask that the prisoners should be put in the dock separately. Order was then obtained, and Mr. Walsh, solicitor, proceeded to examine the witness for Kelly.

James Carey, having taken his seat on the table, in reply to Mr. Walsh, said:—I joined the Brotherhood in the year 1861. When I joined I was sincere, and never intended to betray my comrades. Some of the other members were less sincere than I was. The object of the Brotherhood was to assist in separating Ireland from England. I had no selfish motive whatever in joining. As I considered was for the good of Ireland. I was always treasurer of the Brotherhood, with the exception of about six weeks, until 1879, when I left them on some personal grounds. I had some disputes with the members. They did not accuse me of misappropriating the funds. I joined the Invincibles because I thought I should be serving my country. At the time I joined the country was in a bad state. The popular leaders of the time were in prison. The Coercion Act was in force. Persons might be thrown into prison at any moment, and it was because I despised that we should never obtain redress by Constitutional means that I joined the Invincibles. I had no personal animosity against Mr. Forster, although I did not prove of his course, and I do not think that the men in the dock had any animosity against him. I was perfectly astonished when I heard that Lord F. Cavendish had been murdered. I did not even know he was in the Park that day. None of the men in the Park knew he was to be there.

Do you consider it to have been a terrible mistake to assassinate Lord Frederick Cavendish?—I know nothing about it. When did you make up your mind to give information?

When I found everybody else doing so. Which was in prison?—Yes; about two days ago. On Thursday last one of the prisoners refused to shake hands with me.

On behalf of Brady the cross-examination was resumed by Mr. M'Cune.—I am a member of the Home Trades Manufacturing Association. There was a meeting shortly after the attempted murder of Mr. Field. I was chairman of that association at that time, and did not move a resolution at that meeting condemning the recent outrages in the city. I suggested such a resolution when that meeting was held. I was not a member of the Invincibles. I had ceased to be a member at least. I had tendered my resignation in June, 1882. It was accepted, but not fully confirmed. Whilst the resignation was being confirmed I was a passive member. The resignation was confirmed in June by the gentleman who was called "No. 1." I don't know him. He has not been caught yet. It was confirmed at Blackrock. I am not prepared to swear that I saw George Smith in the Park either on the 5th or 6th of May. The evidence with regard to Smith I gave on Saturday referred exclusively to Joe Smith. Re-examined by Mr. Murphy, after reading an article in the *Freeman's Journal* of May 2, we decided to assassinate Mr. Burke on the 3d. (Sensation.)

The depositions of the witness were then read over, and he made a slight correction with regard to minor details. Amongst other things he interjected where his evidence with regard to Mrs. Frank Byrne was read, and qualified it with the statement "he was told" the woman who brought over the knives, etc., was Mrs. Frank Byrne. Further on in the witness desired to leave out the name Mullett in the part of his evidence where he said he (Dr. Webb) submitted that the prisoners were entitled to have the benefit of this discrepancy. Mr. Murphy concluded that the witness was perfectly entitled to correct his deposition, and that he was not to be taken down. The only persons who could be witnesses on this point were the prisoners at the bar and No. 1, and he would be delighted if Dr. Webb would produce No. 1 to up the evidence on this point. For his part he would give any assurance in his endeavour to produce No. 1. Eventually Mr. Murphy consented to allow the depositions to stand as they were. At the conclusion of the reading of the depositions Carey was taken out by a private door, so that he had not to walk past the dock. As he signed his depositions, Dr. Webb called out, "Don't put 'T.C.' to that." Fitzharris said, "Leave us a lock of your hair before you go." Another prisoner said, "Oh, do come this way," and a fourth remarked, "Where is your cocked hat?" During all this time there was considerable murmuring in the dock.

Joseph Neil, a labourer, was then called and examined. He stated that he was walking through the Phoenix Park on the 6th of May, in the evening, and he saw a cab there. Standing by the cab was a man whom he now identified as Fitzharris. Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien, he said that he saw a cab there the day the inquiry had been going on, and the first time he saw Fitzharris was on the 6th of May—was in the dock on Saturday week last. Re-examined.—I recognised Fitzharris the very moment I saw him in the dock. Mr. Murphy then asked that Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, Thomas Caffrey, and Patrick Delaney should be put forward in the dock. This having been done, Mr. George Godden, park ranger, was recalled, and said—I was examined before, and stated that I was passing through the Chapel Gate, and saw a cab approaching. At this part the road is almost in the shape of an "S." I saw two men on the car so as to recognise them, and I have already identified Brady. The other man I now identify as Thomas Caffrey. His appearance is not the same now as it was then; his hair was

long, his beard was longer, and he had a white muffer on. (When witness pointed to the dock Kelly invited identification by putting up his hand, and saying "No," but the witness replied in the negative, and identified Caffrey.) Mr. Murphy.—That is all I have to ask you, Dr. Webb.—I ask that man nothing. Mr. Murphy then asked to have all the prisoners committed for trial, except Whelan and Joe Smith. Whelan was in prison at the time Bailey was murdered, and although he should ask for his commitment on the charge of treason-felony still he would accept reasonable bail. Mr. Tindal, for Whelan, asked for his release on his own recognisances, on the ground that he had been in prison a long time, and would have no money to go but the porthouses. Mr. Murphy said there was quite an arsenal found at Whelan's house in Brabazon-street; and while he was in prison with regard to it, Bailey, who gave information to the police, was assassinated in Skinner's-alley; so that the case was a serious one. But they would take reasonable bail. In the meantime, his prison treatment, would, of course, be altered. Mr. Keys asked whether Joe Smith was to be discharged. Mr. Murphy.—No. You need not trouble yourselves about him. It would be a very inconvenient thing for him to be discharged. Mr. Keys said it would now be necessary to read all the depositions over in the presence of the prisoners.

Dr. Webb said before that was done he should like to make a few remarks. He and his learned friend had decided not to expose their defence, or lay bare their hands, or comment on any of the evidence with one single exception. James Carey had objected to being styled an informer, and technically he was right, but he was something infinitely worse. He was an accomplice. He had heard, from the prisoners; Curley remarked ("He was the principal.") Witnesses of this kind were described in all the text-books as infamous witnesses. That was the only comment he would make upon the evidence. Another remark he wished to make to the noble members of the Press, and remind them that public indignation required no fanning. This was a pending case, and that comment upon the evidence was to make a charge on public justice. Mr. Murphy said he did not think it necessary to reply. All that might be very reasonable on another occasion, but he did not see what it had to do with the commitment. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday, when the depositions will be read over.

Another Dublin correspondent writes:—The revelations in Kilmainham courthouse on Saturday by Town Councillor Carey have caused an excitement little less than that experienced throughout Ireland when the news of the assassinations of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke became known on the 7th of May last. Carey is now universally execrated by every class, loyalist, Fenian, and Land Leaguer. In November last he was the popular idol of one of the municipal wards of Dublin. Now, if he were permitted to leave Kilmainham gaol without police protection, he would be torn to pieces by an infuriated people. Everybody recognizes him as one of the prime movers in the assassination conspiracy, as one who has been the willing instrument to lead miserable men to ruin and ruin, and as one who, finding himself going to the gallows as fast as the evidence of approvers and independent witnesses could take him, turns upon his comrades, and placing the halter upon other necks, saves his own. Carey three years ago was a humble working mason, but when arrested he was a pretty considerable owner of property, and was known by his former mates as a "gentleman Carey," who lounged about with a cigar in his mouth. The disclosures of Saturday from his own lips make it not difficult to discover the golden mine from which he reaped such great benefit.

Between Thursday and Saturday last the Crown accepted Carey as an informer. Carey has a wife and family who occupy a large house in Denzil-street, Dublin, which they let out in tenements. Up to Saturday the door had up to it a brass plate bearing the words "James Carey, T.C.," in bold letters. This plate on Saturday, however, was hurriedly taken off. Immediately on her husband's arrest Mrs. Carey disclaimed any knowledge of the murder conspiracy, and maintained that her husband had acquired his reputation with any of the proceedings which have been now brought to light. This, however, was not believed, as one witness deposed that Mrs. Carey accompanied her husband in the left where the police discovered two knives which belonged to him supplied to the Irish Invincibles for the work of assassination. During last week Mrs. Carey was observed to make frequent visits to Dublin Castle, where she had interviews with prominent officials, and the only inference to be drawn from this is that she had acquired the Crown with the important testimony that could be given by her husband, and the authorities, hoping to connect with the conspiracy persons of prominent position, resolved after much consideration to accept Carey as a witness. The Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, was consulted on the matter, and he, after some hesitation, fell in with the views of the Crown counsel. This, I believe, may be accepted as the true explanation of Saturday's surprise. It was readily seen that Carey's new position would provoke great indignation against him and his family, and shortly after his arrest commenced at Kilmainham on Saturday a number of police and marines were marched down to Carey's house to protect Mrs. Carey and children from violence. No demonstration, however, was made, and at night the force of police were withdrawn, two marines, however, being left on guard.

The implication of the Land League by Carey has produced quite a panic among the Land Leaguers, and great efforts are being made to induce people to believe that Carey's evidence is nothing but a clever concoction. The property he now possesses is a small one. The property he now possesses is a small one. In connection with the grave allegations made by Carey in his evidence that a leading member of the Land League was mixed up in the murder conspiracy, and that the funds were provided by the League, it may be well to mention that a few days after the Phoenix Park murders a proposal was made in the *Freeman's Journal* that a reward of £1,000 should be offered by the League for the conviction of the assassins. Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer, who was then in Paris, wrote immediately that if this were done he should at once resign. As a consequence of this threat the proposition was abandoned.

Among the crimes which probably may be charged to the Irish Invincibles are the murder of the Huddys, the massacre of the Maamtrasna family, the killing of Mr. Herbert, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Burke at Loughran, Mr. Bourke and his military escort at Ardahan, the Castle Island murder, the shooting of Policeman, the murder of a Letterfrack policeman, the Dublin tragedies, including the Serill-place, Skipper-salley, and other murders, and the shooting of a city detective.

Mrs. Byrne, the wife of the secretary of the Land and Labour League of Great Britain, was arrested on Sunday at her residence, Gothio-villas, Peckham, on a charge of conspiracy to murder Government officials in Ireland. She was mentioned by Carey in his evidence on Saturday in Dublin as having brought over weapons for the use of the prisoners on two occasions. Her sister was taken into custody at the same time, and both were conveyed to the Peckham police-station, where they were placed in separate cells. The sister was discharged in the evening. The police searched the house for documents after the arrest, and took away some which are believed to be of an unimportant character.

It is stated that Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Brennan are at present in America, and that







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## LATEST TELEGRAMS IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

**THE FALL OF TOKAR.**  
 To-day Earl GRANVILLE read a telegram which had been received from Suakin, reporting that the Civil Governor and the Military Commandant of Tokar had, on Wednesday last, undertaken to surrender the place on the following day. No information of the surrender having actually taken place had been received, and the preparations for landing the troops were being pressed forward.

### HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the working classes in populous places, and having referred to the prominence which the question has assumed, urged that full and explicit information was required as to the districts in which overcrowding existed, and the number of persons who suffered from the evils entailed by overcrowding. Lord CARINGTON remarked that the subject had long engaged the attention of the Government who willingly assented to the motion with the words limiting the inquiry to populous districts.

The PRINCE OF WALES, who was loudly cheered, congratulated the House and the country that the Government had assented to the proposal, and stated that having taken the liveliest interest in the question, he felt flattered at being named a member of the Commission. He was also glad that the inquiry would include the rural districts, as he remembered the deplorable condition of labourers' dwellings on his own estate in Norfolk when he first acquired the property. Having recently inspected localities in St. Pancras and Holborn, he could testify that the houses of the poor there were in a disgraceful condition. Their aim should be to greatly ameliorate, not only the dwellings, but also the general condition of the poor classes.

After some remarks by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of WIMBORNE, Viscount CRANBROOK, the Bishops of LONDON and ROCHESTER, and the LORD CHANCELLOR, the resolution as amended by the Government was agreed to.

Their lordships rose at a quarter to eight o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

**THE NEWS FROM THE SOUDAN.**  
 The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in answer to Sir S. NORTHGOTE, announced that a telegram had been received from General Graham at Suakin, similar to the one read by Earl GRANVILLE in the other House.

**GENERAL GORDON'S PROCLAMATION.**  
 Lord E. FITZMAURICE informed Mr. Ashmead Bartlett that the Sultan of Turkey had not given his consent to the proclamation issued by General Gordon at Khartoum. The text of the proclamation had not yet reached her Majesty's Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that the Government would consider it their duty to examine carefully the question, how far it might be desirable to give publicity to the views and the steps taken by General Gordon from day to day, or how far it might be their duty, in view of the great mission with which he was entrusted, to reserve them. This, however, would not apply to the recent proclamation, in regard to which the Government were under an engagement to the House to produce it.

**THE PARNELL AMENDMENT DIVISION.**

The adjourned debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address was then resumed. After some conversation the House divided and the amendment was rejected by 81 to 30. The Motion for the Address was then agreed to.

**THE ANNEXATION OF MERV.**

Subsequently, on the report of the Address, Mr. E. STANHOPE called attention to the reported annexation of Merv by Russia and asked for information in relation to the subject, seeing that assurances had been repeatedly given by Russia to this country that Merv should not be annexed. The Russian occupation of the territory of the Merv Turcomans meant that in future Russia would march with Afghanistan. He did not ask for any details of policy, but for a frank and unambiguous declaration on the part of her Majesty's Government that they adhered to the policy which had hitherto been held by all parties, that British influence should be paramount in Afghanistan in order that that country might be made a bulwark for India.

Sir C. DILKE promised that papers should be laid upon the table which would put the House in possession of later information than it now had. The action recently taken with regard to Merv was at present the subject of negotiation, and he therefore could not say more than that there was no difference of principle between her Majesty's Government and those sitting opposite. They not only held to the assurances which had been given to the Amoor of Afghanistan but had recently renewed them in very plain terms. Steps had been taken to ascertain the boundaries of Afghanistan upon the side where they were doubtful, and the matter was being very carefully examined by her Majesty's Government. It had been their policy to make Afghanistan strong and friendly, and their efforts had been attended with very great success. We now stood in a stronger and more satisfactory position towards Afghanistan and Beloochistan and upon the North-West Frontier than we had probably ever stood in any previous time. We were in quietude with the approval of the people of Beloochistan, and by their wish we had formally taken over the government of that place.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON exhorted the Prime Minister to make up his mind what the Government should do, and to state it plainly.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said the Government recognised that with the occupation of Merv by Russia a moment of anxiety had come at which calmness and moderation in action and speech should be observed. He had already announced the Government would lay papers upon the table and communications would be addressed to the Russian Government, which he believed would result in strengthening the ties of amity and goodwill between the two countries.

After some discussion the subject dropped and the report of the Address was agreed to.

**THE RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIR.**

The SPEAKER then announced that being no longer able to undergo the severe work of the Chair he must ask the House to allow him to surrender into its hands the authority with which it had invested him.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Monday he would move a resolution of thanks to the speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair for more than 42 years, and a further resolution recommending the Right Hon. Gentleman to her Majesty for some signal mark of her favour.

The House adjourned at 40 minutes past one.

### THE WEATHER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect south-westerly winds, moderate or fresh, mild changeable weather and some rain.

Mild and changeable weather prevailed in London to-day. The barometer at midnight was 29.50, falling; and the thermometer 45. Wind, S. Weather cloudy.

Dover.—Wind, N.E.; light; sea calm.

Channel.—Clear, rainy and mild.

### THE PLOT TO BLOW UP THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Leon Farrell, who gave evidence in the recent charge against two men, named Wolf and Bondurand on the charge of being in the possession of explosives for unlawful purpose, is now in custody on a warrant charging him with having committed perjury in his evidence given in the above case. The prisoner is only formally charged, and will be remanded until Thursday next. The charge is preferred by William Wolf.

### TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The preliminary meeting of the general committee of the Sir Julius Benedict Testimonial Fund took place yesterday afternoon in the saloon of Her Majesty's Theatre. Lord Londesborough presided, and letters were read from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, expressing their willingness to become patrons of the Jubilee Concerts which are to be given in the Albert Hall on the 6th and 7th of June next, to celebrate the fiftieth year of Sir Julius Benedict's artistic life. It was resolved that the testimonial should take the form of such a sum of money as might be collected, supplemented by the proceeds of the two grand musical performances.

### THE SULTAN AND ENGLAND.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphing yesterday, states it is rumoured that the Sultan will formally protest against General Gordon's proclamation as interfering with his sovereign rights, but there is reason to believe that even if such a protest were made it would merely take the form of a note to Musurus Pacha, adding one more question to those with which he has recently been plying Lord Granville. The Sultan is said to entertain a deep distrust of England, and daily sends long telegrams to Musurus, commanding him to reveal the secret of English policy.

### THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM AMERICA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Notwithstanding the bad weather which has lately prevailed in the Atlantic, some of the large Atlantic steamers, specially adapted for the trade, continue to deliver their cattle in splendid condition and with remarkable immunity from loss.

### THE BELGIAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, FEB. 22.

The Belgian pilgrims, to the number of nearly 200, were received at the Vatican to-day. The Pope was attended by 12 Cardinals and a numerous body of clergy. Leo XIII. praised the ardent faith maintained by the Belgian Catholics, in spite of the efforts made by Anti-Christian sects, and Anti-Socialists, notably those of Freemasonry, who were all leagued against the Church. He conjured the pilgrims not to be cast down, and to have confidence in the final victory of the Saviour. The *Osservatore Romano* states that there are several Dutch with the Belgian pilgrims, and they have jointly offered a considerable sum of money as Peter's Pence.

### THE TRANSVAAL DELEGATES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Transvaal Delegates waited upon the Earl of Derby at the Colonial Office, yesterday afternoon, to further discuss the proposal respecting the new Convention. After a number of minor questions had been disposed of the terms of the Convention were mutually agreed upon, and it was decided to affix the signatures on Wednesday next. This will now virtually conclude the negotiations.

### AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

#### THE SURRENDER OF TOKAR.

#### CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT.

#### ESCAPE OF PART OF GARRISON.

#### DETAILED PARTICULARS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The *Times's* correspondent says:—Tokar has surrendered to the rebels. Five soldiers have come in who state that the rebels kept up a heavy fire from the Krupp guns and rifles for several days, and many of the soldiers in the town were killed. At last, being unable to defend the works any longer, the Governor sent emissaries on Tuesday to confer with the rebels and to make terms for a surrender. On Wednesday, Adjutant-Major Jacob Effendi went out accompanied by Maccavi Bey, the Governor of the town. On their return they announced that the soldiers must give up their arms. There was a great commotion among the men, many of whom refused to abandon all hope of further resistance. Finally, however, the surrender was arranged on the terms demanded by the rebels. During the night many of the soldiers escaped by passing through the rebel lines. These five men are the first who have arrived, but they report that others are straggling on the road hither. Tokar was finally given up yesterday.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent sends a similar account. He states that a large portion of the garrison escaped during Wednesday night.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its special correspondent at Suakin:—Five soldiers who have come in from Tokar say that on Tuesday, one lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers and seven men went out of the fort to meet the rebel chiefs and try to make some agreement with them. The garrison was hard pressed by the Arabs, who were firing muskets and guns constantly. On Wednesday Jacob Effendi and Maccavi Effendi with 150 soldiers went out to the rebels and spoke with them. They returned and announced that to-morrow they would surrender their arms to the rebels. Against this the troops murmured and at night the five took themselves to flight. They report that all who have no women connected with them are coming on behind, and that Tokar has fallen. Probably the rebels have not killed the people.

The *Daily News's* correspondent at Suakin, telegraphing yesterday, at 2.45 p.m., says:—At midday I returned from the camp, where the five refugee soldiers from Tokar were again interrogated. They say the inhabitants first suggested submission, and that the garrison followed. Four Greeks, including two women, saved their lives by becoming Moslems. All the officials enthusiastically declared for the new Prophet. The behaviour of the rebels to the townspeople and garrison is described as extremely friendly and indulgent. This general statement is confirmed by two other refugee soldiers, who came in shortly before their five comrades already named. They left Tokar last night after the work of surrender had, as they say, begun. The two relate that four of the chief townspeople, including the Prefect of Police, went as a deputation to the rebel camp where they were received with much feasting, and assured that if they brought all the garrison into camp with their arms and munitions not one would be touched. The deputation went back with this message which was received with approval, and then the two soldiers ran off to Suakin. The Tokar garrison had 22 rounds for each gun and 40,000 rounds of rifle cartridge; besides, each man had forty rounds in his belt. The story continues that some of the soldiers were willing to fight, but that the officers were not for surrender. A proportion of the garrison consisted of blacks, the others are pronounced Arabists, among whom is Maccavi Effendi himself, the Prefect of Police, who is strongly Anti-English. Most of the garrison have families in Tokar, which is rich and fertile, and it is not natural that they should wish to come to terms with Osman Digna, especially as it is universally known that England has advised Egypt to abandon the Soudan. Kassala is practically in the hands of the enemy as we may expect to hear at any moment that the whole frontier down to Massowah is in a blaze of insurrection. The steamship *Mansoorah* with transport for the Tokar expedition has struck on the reefs 22 miles from Suakin.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.**

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Mr. J. R. Lowell, United States Minister, and Mrs. Lowell gave an elegant reception yesterday at their residence in Louisa Square. The House was crowded with visitors on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. It was a very social gathering, and the rooms were decorated with early and choice spring flowers, together with an ample supply of refreshments. The visitors were rendered very much at home by the host and hostess.

### THE RIFF COUNTRY.

TANGIERS, FEB. 22.

The news of the settlement of the Riff question is officially confirmed. The foreign colony express great satisfaction at the conduct of the French representative towards a result of such general benefit. The Count de Chavagnac has been recalled by M. Ordega in order to pursue his journey by land, for which he will be provided with an official safe-conduct. Owing to the energy of M. Ordega, the Sultan of Morocco has sent a corps of 2,500 men with four guns to compel the Kabyles of Tafilalet to indemnify the foreign merchants whose stores have been pillaged.

### (BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.) AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

#### PRESENT OF THE "ALERT" TO AMERICA.

(“DAILY NEWS” TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 22.

In Congress, yesterday, an official statement from Mr. Frelinghuysen was read, announcing the presentation to the American Government by the British Government of the ship *Alert* for service in the Arctic expedition now preparing to start for the relief of the Greeley party. The reading of the statement was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and the Committee for Foreign Affairs was instructed to make a formal and appropriate recognition of this generous gift. Only two members opposed this recognition, Mr. Finerty and Mr. Robinson, who are in a condition of perpetual and irrepressible warfare with Great Britain.

#### THE “JEANNETTE” EXPEDITION.

(“DAILY NEWS” MESSAGE.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 22.

The bodies of the victims of the *Jeannette* Expedition were formally received by the City to-day, with an imposing pageant. All the public buildings displayed flags at half-mast. It being a holiday, the streets were thronged with people standing in impressive silence while the procession passed. The procession, comprising 11 hearses, each with its military guard, started from the Battery at noon and advanced up Broadway through the City Hall Park to Brooklyn Bridge, which was crossed to the Cemetery. Mrs. Delong and many relations of the victims, and the survivors of the expedition rode in the procession.

#### GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

Herr Eisendecher, the German Minister, in the course of an interview with a Press reporter to-day, expressed the belief that the explanation given of Prince Bismarck's action in the Lasker incident would be considered satisfactory as showing that no offence had been given and no ill feeling created by the resolution. He regarded the return of the resolution as simply an expression of political views, not indicating an angry feeling on the part of the German Chancellor, and declared that the incident should not cause any ill feeling in America.

#### BULLION EXPORT FROM AMERICA.

(“TIMES” DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

The steamer *Wieland* takes \$200,000 in gold to Europe from New York, thus beginning the bullion export. Large shipments are expected next week.

#### THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(“TIMES” CABLEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

The Greeley Relief Expedition is expected to be ready to sail in April; it will consist of the *Alert*, *Thetis*, *Bear*, and *Hope*.

#### THE O'DONNELL INCIDENT.

(“TIMES” CABLEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is considering the case of Mr. Hewitt, who is charged with visiting the British Minister in order to break the force of the resolution passed by the House in O'Donnell's case. Mr. Hewitt denies the accusation, and has produced a letter from the Hon. Mr. Sackville West to support his denial. The consideration of the case by the committee led to a quarrel between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Belmont, the Democratic members from New York, the latter being the chief supporter of the charge. The committee has not yet concluded its inquiries on the subject.

#### THE NICE CARNIVAL.

NICE, FEB. 22.

The *bataille des fleurs* which took place this day, on the Promenade des Anglais, was a most brilliant and spirited affair. An enormous crowd collected to view the proceedings, and over 1,200 carriages took part in the procession along the Promenade.

#### A LOTTERY PROSECUTION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

At Manchester yesterday a man named Walter Robert Garland, a teacher of music, was charged with carrying on a lottery, and also with obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner had advertised a pianoforte lottery which was to take place in Berlin and also advertised for agents. He had obtained sums of money from agents as security, and this was alleged to constitute the charge of false pretences. He was committed for trial.

#### DEATH OF A VETERAN FREEMASON.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

James Newton, the oldest Freemason in England, died at Richmond, Yorkshire, very suddenly yesterday morning. For 57 years deceased was “tyler” to the Masonic Brethren having been appointed in 1827 when the Duke of Sussex visited Richmond. For many years he worked with the renowned Matthew Gresham, the centenarian who died in his 102d year. Deceased was in his 89th year.

#### BRIGHTON ELECTION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Sir Henry James and Mr. Fawcett will address a meeting at Brighton in the Dome on Thursday next in support of Mr. Romer's candidature and the Conservatives are trying to secure the presence of Lord Randolph Churchill and other prominent members of the Conservative party to assist Mr. Marriott. The nomination has been fixed for Thursday next and the polling on the following Saturday.

### MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The speech of the Prince of Wales in the House of Lords last night was the first that he has ever delivered in that Assembly.

M. Clémenceau, accompanied by Admiral Maxse and one or two other gentlemen, last night visited some of the poorest quarters of the East End of London.

It was decided at Sheffield yesterday to erect a building in Weston Park, at a cost of not less than £15,000, to accommodate the collection of paintings, value £80,000, recently left to the town by the late Mr. Mappin, of Birchlands.

Earl and Countess Granville entertained, among others, M. Clémenceau, the French Ambassador and Mme. Waddington, Count and Countess d'Aubigny at dinner, on Thursday evening, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Pembroke has somewhat improved.

The Earl of Sandwich is making steady progress.

Sir Bartle Frere still maintains his strength.

Mr. John P. Hullah, the well-known Musician, died on Thursday evening last at a few minutes before seven o'clock.

The difficulty between Lord Spencer and the medical profession has terminated satisfactorily, the Lord Lieutenant having cancelled the recent order that the wives of the physicians and surgeons to his Excellency should not be permitted to take their places at the drawing-rooms and State balls along with the wives of the other official members of his staff in attendance on Countess Spencer.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition yesterday:—

#### THE SOUDAN WAR.

#### FALL OF TOKAR.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A message is posted in the window of the *Daily Telegraph* office to the effect that “Tokar has surrendered,” but without any details.

The *Times* learns from Khartoum that all the Egyptian troops have received orders to return to Cairo. They will be preceded by Colonel Coëtlogon and Ibrahim Haidar, who will make the necessary arrangements for their reception. It is believed that the Bashi-Bazouks will follow, and that Khartoum will remain under the protection of the Soudan troops. Colonel Stuart is attending to the liberation of prisoners. Gordon Pacha has placed boxes in various parts of the city to receive petitions or other accounts of the grievances of the inhabitants. He has received advices leading to the belief that the Senaar route will be open in a few days. He has informed Colonel Coëtlogon that Khartoum is as safe as Cairo. The city, he added, had undoubtedly been in danger, in consequence of the bad administration of the Governor, Hussein, and it was on that account that the inhabitants had become favourable to the Mahdi.

A letter from Khartoum states that the garrison in that city, numbering 1,500 men, has sufficient stores to hold out for another fortnight.

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Haiphong correspondent of the *Times* says it is stated on good authority that the Chinese intend to evacuate Bac-Ninh. A few Chinese forces have been sent to Hanoi from Luangmin, on the Tonquin frontier. The French troops are in excellent spirits.

#### NEW BOHEMIAN THEATRE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

PRAGUE, FEB. 22.

The opening of the elegant new Bohemian Theatre here is regarded as an interesting and important event to the Slav races. Excursion trains, even from Moravia and Poland, bring crowds to the city, and the streets are enlivened by strange and picturesque costumes.

#### THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Advices from Madagascar, via the Mauritius, mention a rumour that M. Baudais has resumed negotiations with the Hovas ostensibly for the purpose of exchanging prisoners, but with the real object of making arrangements for the suspension of hostilities until the settlement of the Tonquin question.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The President of the Republic has commuted the sentence of death pronounced against the man Brette, convicted at the Euro and Loir assizes of infanticide, and Ouyrot, the Anarchist assassin, convicted at the Rhône assizes for murder by dynamite, into hard labour for life.

The London police yesterday advised their Paris confrères that they suppose they have in custody the runaway collector of the Eastern Railway Company of France, whose evasion with 100,000fr. in cash was reported in our preceding issue.

Two successive reports of firearms started the residents of a house in the Rue Halle on Thursday evening. An engraver named Laroulaud, aged 60, in a state of delirium tremens, had fired twice at the concierge of his residence, fortunately without effect, and then locked himself up in his room. On the police breaking open the door, it was found that the man had taken laudanum in the interval, but not in sufficient quantity to endanger life. The police proceeded to lead him to the station, but the prisoner, again drawing the revolver from his pocket, directed the weapon at his own head, and fired. Death was instantaneous.

M. Francis, the celebrated sculptor is dangerously ill. He was seized, on Thursday, with an attack of gout which has reached the region of the heart and the medical attendants held out but scant hopes of recovery. M. de Galigne, the rising young painter, recently gave an attractive musical *Revue* to celebrate his return from Nice, where he had been engaged as secretary to the Fine Arts Section of the Exhibition. Many of the first operatic instrumentalists and other persons of celebrity contributed to the evening's amusement.

former of celebrity contributed to the evening's amusement.

Advocates—General Louberey enriched the French language with a new expression in his summing up on the suit between the actor, Marais, and M. Koning, director of the Gymnase. M. Marais, he said, was the Gymnase, where he played leading parts, to play the *reflets* at the Porte St. Martin. Reflets are things which shine with a borrowed light, and the simile is a very happy one.

The balloon *Hiendela*, mounted by the aeronaut Lhouste, left Hyères at 3 p.m. on Thursday, and alighted three hours afterwards in the plains of La Crau. A smoker accidentally allowed a spark to fall against the balloon, which immediately caught fire and exploded, a child being seriously injured.

A man whose identity has not been established has committed suicide by hanging himself to a lamp-post opposite No. 252, rue de Rivoli.

At Bordeaux, M. Jean Bernard, publisher of the journal *La Fédération*, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 100fr., and Charles Bernard, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 200fr., and both jointly to damages amounting to 4,000fr., for publishing a slander on M. Caslin, Inspector of Police.

#### OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

The *Times* says:—The decision of the Conservative meeting with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh's case was of mere urgent importance, for the Northampton return was to come at once under the notice of the House. At that time, accordingly, when the speaker read a letter from the newly elected representative of Northampton giving a conditional pledge not to attempt to come to the table for the purpose of again taking the oath until the Courts of Law have determined the points to be raised in the pending action for penalties, the leader of the Opposition rose to move that the resolution adopted by the meeting be reaffirmed. These resolutions declared that Mr. Bradlaugh shall “not be permitted to go through the form of taking the oath,” and direct the Serjeant-at-Arms to exclude him from the precincts of the House unless







# Hallam's Messenger.

Paris & London:  
20 CENTIMES—(2<sup>d</sup>)  
ELSEWHERE: 25 CENTIMES

MORNING EDITION.  
Head Office:—PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.  
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20 CENTIMES—(2<sup>d</sup>)  
ELSEWHERE: 25 CENTIMES

No. 21,423.

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1884.

FOUNDED 1814.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS

### THE SOUDAN.

#### OSMAN DIGNA'S POSITION.

#### GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

#### A BATTLE IMMINENT.

#### WARNING TO THE REBELS.

#### BAKER PACHA IN BRITISH UNIFORM.

#### OPINIONS OF CONTINENTAL PRESS.

("OBSERVER" MESSAGES.)

CAIRO, FEB. 23 (7.50 P.M.)  
General Gordon has issued a manifesto from Khartoum, informing the insurgents that the Sultan, "the Commander of the Faithful," intends to despatch a great army to conquer the country. He exhorts them to accept his offers of peace in order to preserve themselves from Turkish invasion.

No further news has been received from Tokah.

SUAKIM, FEB. 23.  
Three hundred men of the 10th Hussars are embarking for Trinkitat.

A steamer arrived from Trinkitat to-night, and reports that all was quiet there. Admiral Hewitt, Major-General Graham, and Baker Pacha, with the staff of the Tokah expedition, left here this morning for Trinkitat.

Spies who have arrived here report that Osman Digna, with large numbers of rebels, is still encamped on the scene of the late engagement with Baker Pacha's troops. They add that the insurgent leader is eager for the fight and confident of victory. The battle is expected to take place in the course of a day or two.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)  
Colonel Messedaglia, who, with the late Gessi Bey, fought for years under General Gordon in Upper Egypt, is lying dangerously ill at Suakim. He was one of the Italian officers under Baker Pacha, and was severely wounded in protecting Baker Pacha's retreat.

CAIRO, FEB. 23.  
Lieutenant-General Stephenson has telegraphed to the British Government for instructions in the present position of affairs. None have yet been received.

Pending their arrival Major-General Graham has been ordered to hold Trinkitat should he receive undoubted confirmation of the fall of Tokah.

Baker Pacha, on leaving Suakim for Trinkitat, wore a British uniform.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)  
The Morning Post telegrams from Constantinople, yesterday, state it is positively asserted at the Porte that a Convention has been signed by the King of Abyssinia and the Mahdi. The victories of the Mahdi appear to have created a great impression in Abyssinia. King John's neutrality will be compensated by the cession of a port and a considerable aggrandisement of territory.

One of the Berlin papers says it would be impossible to tell which is more offensive to English *amour propre*, the sarcastic comments of the independent Press or the Jesuitical compassion of some of the Ministerial organs in dealing with the present Egyptian imbroglio. It would be childish to deny that England's fiasco in Egypt is commented upon all over Germany with evident satisfaction.

The *Tagblatt* ridicules Mr. Gladstone who after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir caused the victorious army and representatives of the Indian Contingent to march through London to consolidate his Cabinet. "More than parades," says the journal, "will now be needed to consolidate British influence in Egypt. English troops will not be sufficient to repair the blow inflicted by the Mahdi's hordes on British prestige, and possibly Indian Contingents will soon be required in India to avert, if not too late, Russia's advance."

The latest intelligence received at Suakim on Saturday, says the *Morning Post*, is very unfavourable. Kassala is stated to be surrounded by the enemy, and to have but 20 days' supply of provisions. Moreover, the Governor is not to be trusted, and he is believed to be a partisan of the Mahdi. He has, it is feared, already surrendered without fighting. If Kassala has fallen, the task of relieving Khartoum, should that be necessary, will have been rendered much more difficult than before.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Suakim, telegraphing on the same day, states that two soldiers who arrived that morning from Tokah confirm the accounts already telegraphed respecting the surrender. They say, however, that the ammunition in the garrison was not so abundant as reported by the previous refugees, but much more plentiful than alleged by the officers of the garrison. Both state that the townspeople first advised submission, as the latter were terrified by the firing of the Krupp guns which the victors at El Teb captured and turned upon the town. Some of the besiegers found their way into the town in company with the rebels, and these did their best to persuade the people and the soldiery to surrender. The soldiers, however, being told they must yield their weapons, were alarmed, and at first refused to give them up on the ground that they feared a massacre. The soldiers were asked to decide by the morning whether they would lay down their arms, and in the night these were recognised by the inhabitants. Before they fled the soldiers generally agreed to surrender. Both made for Trinkitat, but finding the way blocked by the rebels turned in the other direction. They estimate the number of rebels at 5,000 to 7,000, all assembled near the scene of the last battle and all eager for fighting. Previous to the battle they say the soldiers and tribesmen showed no signs of organisation, and were scattered over the district, and though inspired by one purpose did not act together; but

Baker Pacha's defeat convinced the Arabs throughout the country that the Mahdi and Osman Digna conquered by miraculous power, and are invincible, consequently also the groups and tribes are now united into something like a compact body. Telegraphing later the same correspondent says:—The fall of Tokah has had a great effect in Suakim. It is the common talk in the bazaar that Osman Digna will speedily attack us, in which case the people say the native soldiers, as well as the inhabitants, will declare for the Mahdi and massacre the Europeans. Be it understood, I give this simply as the popular talk. During the last two days visitors from the outside, calling themselves members of friendly tribes, have been unusually numerous. They look suspicious.

The march against the enemy from Trinkitat is expected to begin in three days. It was arranged that to-day we occupy Fort Baker on the mainland, two to three miles from this camp. General Graham, Admiral Hewitt, General Baker, with his aide-de-camp, arrived at Trinkitat yesterday. The troops have been steadily landing for the last two days. The 42nd Regiment will occupy the seaward end of the encampment, which now presents a striking contrast with its appearance when filled by the Egyptian rabble. Both officers and men are impatient for the expected conflict.

Yesterday, at Suakim, General Sartorius received a message from Mahmood Ali, the chief of the so-called friendly *claniks*, who figured in General Baker's negotiation, that he, Mahmood, was pressed by the Hadendowa tribes, who were stealing his cattle, and that if the Government did not assist he must make terms with the rebels. Mahmood Ali was never very trustworthy.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* yesterday says a telegram arrived at 7 p.m., from General Graham, saying that the enemy was in possession of Baker's earthworks, between Trinkitat and Teb. Cavalry were sent on to reconnoitre. General Graham will not advance for two or three days. The officers at Tokah were defeated, and the commander capitulated.

Some of the loyal troops escaped during the night. Colonel Coetlogon, with the Governor of Khartoum, and 2,000 troops, was sent away by General Gordon to Berber yesterday morning. All the stores having been destroyed, and the archives and letters burnt, and the guns spiked. Many telegrams have been received from General Gordon, but they are not of public importance. As he considers the so-called Turkish rule the greater of the two evils, he has no alternative but to get rid of it instead of the slave-trade.

He says, if England finds the money to conquer the Sudan and suppress slavery, then, but not till then, will he advocate holding the Sudan. The Bishereen Tribes, south of Berber, are said to be revolting because they have not received promises of the remission of half the taxes as have the other tribes about Khartoum.

The Alexandria correspondent states yesterday that tenders are invited for stores and provisions for twelve months from next April for the Army of Occupation, which will be raised to 10,000 men.

Yesterday the *Standard* correspondent at Suakim states that a spy who had been sent to one of the friendly tribes has returned, and says that as they were coming down to Hanboub, the rebels attacked them and took 73 of them prisoners with 50 camels laden with grain. He reports that it is the intention of the enemy to attack us here to-morrow night. The steamer *Mansourah* got off the reef this afternoon.

### FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

#### RETRAIT OF CHINESE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
A despatch from Haiphong yesterday states that intelligence received from an Annamese source confirms the accounts already telegraphed of the decrease of the garrison and the intended evacuation of Bac-Ninh and of the retreat of the Chinese troops through Langson and Caobang.

### RUSSIA AND THE AMUR.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
An advice from St. Petersburg states that a long list of names was submitted to the Emperor on Saturday for occupying different posts in the Amur territory. No considerable importance is attached to the reported rising of peasants near Tscherskask.

### THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
In reply to a memorial asking for the reprieve of Charles Kite, hawker, now lying under sentence of death for the murder of Albert Miles, at Bath, by stabbing, the Home Secretary on Saturday stating that, after taking into consideration the whole case, he cannot advise Her Majesty to grant a reprieve. The execution is fixed for to-day, at Taunton.

On Saturday the Governor of Kirkdale Gaol received an intimation that the execution of Michael McLean and Patrick Duggan, convicted at the Liverpool Assizes of the murder of a Spanish sailor, and of Sarah Mallinson and William Smart, of the murder of a young woman by procuring abortion, will take place on the 10th of March.

### WAR IN ZULULAND.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The Times has received a message from Durban, dated yesterday, stating that another battle between Uisibep and Mnyamaana is imminent, the former being resolved to terminate the latter's interferences. The loyalists in the Reserve Territory regard the payment of taxes just now as a hardship, unless they are guaranteed from attack. Cetewayo's body is still lying unburied, in accordance with Zulu custom.

## FOOTBALL MATCHES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

### ENGLAND V. IRELAND.

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The third International Match under the Association Code between the representatives of these countries took place at Belfast in the presence of several thousand spectators. At the close the victory was left with England by eight goals to one.

LANCASHIRE V. MIDLAND COUNTIES.  
The annual encounter under Rugby Union Rules between the representatives of these counties came off at Moseley, and attracted a large company. Lancashire, who had matters much their own way, won by six goals and three tries to nil.

### HAMPSHIRE V. SUSSEX.

In the presence of a large number of spectators the Rugby Union representatives of these counties played their return match at Worthing. Hampshire were the victors by one goal and three tries to nil.

LANCASHIRE V. CLEVELAND ASSOCIATION.  
This match was decided at Middlesbrough in the presence of a good attendance of spectators; Lancashire winning by four goals to one.

### THE LONDON CHALLENGE CUP.

OLD ETONIANS V. OLD FORESTERS.  
These teams met at Kennington Oval to settle the question of supremacy. Neither side being able to accomplish anything of a definite character the game ended in a draw, one goal each.

### THE LARGEST SAFE IN THE WORLD.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The largest safe ever constructed has just been built at Liverpool at the Phoenix Works of the Milner Company. It weighs nearly 40 tons, is 18 feet square and at its thickest part is over half a foot thick. It is built in sections and may with comparative ease be taken to pieces from the inside but from the outside it is unassailable. The doors are very massive, the whole being composed of steel and wrought iron plates. The safe is designed for the custody of official and State documents.

### ARCTIC VOYAGING.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
At the Working Men's College, on Saturday, an amusing and instructive lecture on Arctic voyaging was given by Dr. Rae, F.R.S. The lecturer explained that the calamities which had been suffered by the great navigators was chiefly due to the fact that the men accompanying the expeditions were ignorant of the conditions under which they were to live, and had to gain their experience afterwards. Parry's men were snowed up for a whole winter from not knowing how to use snow shoes. The lecturer produced many Arctic implements and interesting specimens to enliven the proceedings and form the subject of the thoughts of his hearers. The lecture was in every way most appropriate, and much appreciated.

### PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The Division List of the House of Lords on the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's amendment is remarkable as showing that, with the exception of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Camperdown, the Liberal Peers voted against the interests of the farmers. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon's amendment, which was carried by a large majority, was in strict conformity with the resolutions passed by the House of Commons in July last, and was intended to strengthen the hands of the Privy Council in preventing the importation of foot and mouth disease.

Sir Stafford Northcote is to second the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Brand to be moved this evening by the Prime Minister. The Government measure for regulating the hours of polling at Parliamentary elections will encounter a vigorous opposition in the Commons. On the motion for going into committee, Mr. Warton (Bridport) will ask the House to reject the measure altogether, and Mr. Stanhope will move that it be referred to a select committee.

The Lord Chancellor is at present engaged upon a scheme whereby the existing circuit towns are to be re-arranged and grouped so as to obviate the waste of time which is now so frequently occasioned by the Judges finding no business to dispose of on their arrival at some of the smaller assize towns. It is said that an Order in Council embodying these new rules will very speedily be obtained, and that the new arrangements will come into operation at the summer assizes, which will be held in July next.

In the House of Commons this evening 53 questions are to be put to Ministers, and there are 45 orders of the day, of which 10 relate to Government business. Of the 53 questions on the paper 25 will be put by Irish members.

### CRITICISMS ON THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The *Popolo Romano*, commenting on the division in the House of Commons, says:—"People will be greatly mistaken if they believe that the victory obtained by Mr. Gladstone will assure long life to his Cabinet. The Egyptian question is not settled because Sir Stafford Northcote's motion has been rejected any more than it is settled on account of Mr. Gladstone's statements. That question has great influence on the situation, and may from one moment to the other upset the Ministry if they insist on preaching a policy of vacillation such as they have pursued for the last two years. Meanwhile there are symptoms of dissatisfaction on the part of the Powers at the turn taken by Egyptian affairs, and there are rumours of proposed negotiations and conferences. We sincerely hope this may be the case."

## THE CHINESE AND BAC-NINH.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The *Morning Post*'s correspondent at St. Petersburg states a telegram has been received there from Hong Kong to the effect that notwithstanding the difficulties hinted in Admiral Courbet's last despatch to the French Government with regard to the results of an attack on Bac-Ninh, orders, it is stated, were transmitted from Paris to lose no time in pushing on operations. The Chinese are erecting important works of defence, and are animated by great enthusiasm. Torpedoes have been successfully laid as far as five miles from the forts.

## THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
It is stated with regard to the tour of the English Cricketers in Australia, next autumn, that the men who have already signed engagements to go with the team are Ulyett, Bates, Flowers, Barne, and Maurice Read. In addition to these well-known players there will, of course, be the promoters of the trip, Alfred Shaw, Arthur Shrewsbury and James Lillywhite. An application was recently made to Shaw and Shrewsbury to send out two English professionals to coach the Philadelphia Cricketers, prior to the tour of the latter in this country. Flowers and Peate have been named; but up to the present no arrangements have been absolutely determined on.

## THE

### END OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
Messrs. E. de Mattos and Co., of London, have purchased the *Great Eastern* steamer with the intention of converting her into a coal hulk to lay at Gibraltar. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has granted permission to have her secured near the Rock.

## THE BLENHEIM GALLERY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The *Morning Post* says:—The rumours which have been circulated by unauthorised persons with regard to these celebrated pictures are not justified by facts. Under Lord Cairns' Act the High Court of Chancery will have to be applied to for its consent to the sale of heirlooms. Before that Court there may or may not be opposition to the application, but in any case the Gallery has not been sold to any foreign State, and a distinct and deliberate sanction will have to be obtained from the High Court before it can be parted with to any purchaser whatever.

BERLIN, FEB. 23.  
The *National Zeitung* of this evening expresses a wish that the Press would show some reserve in discussing projected purchases of works of art from England by the Government so as to avoid interfering with the conclusion of any negotiations that may be in progress. The journal states that it is in a position to deny the statement connecting the Crown Princess with the purchase of the Blenheim Gallery of the Duke of Marlborough by the administration of the Prussian Museum.

## THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
News from Rome says the work for the Great Industrial Exhibition which is to be inaugurated by the King and Queen of Italy in the Valentino Park in Turin on the 20th of April is progressing satisfactorily. The number of exhibitors, not including the Government exhibition associations, is 13,708. Southern Italy is largely represented. The Mediaeval castle and village constructed on the banks of the river, and intended to give an idea of Italian feudal life, will be a great attraction. Crossing a rustic path visitors will arrive in front of an old gateway leading to the village where the shops and manufactories will be fitted up entirely as they are known to have been 400 years ago. The Majolica manufactories and the inns will be at work, and the personnel attired in the costumes of the day. But the most wonderful attraction will be the castle itself, a huge fine building completely furnished and fitted up in the style of the epoch. The Syndic, Count Sambrey, and the members of the Executive Committee are untiring in their efforts to assure the success of the Exhibition, which will be one of the finest and most interesting ever held in Italy. Arrangements are being made for a special train from London to Turin via Mont Cenis, with return tickets available for 40 days. The trains would leave Charing Cross at 8 in the morning, and arrive at Turin next day at noon. Carriages would run direct from Calais to Turin.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the 24 hours ending this day says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect north-westerly winds, light or moderate and fine cool weather.

Showers fell in London yesterday morning, followed by a dull afternoon. At midnight the barometer was 29.85, rising; and the thermometer 40. Wind, N.W. Weather clear and much colder.

DOVER.—Wind, S.W., light; sea calm.

CHANNEL.—Clear, fine and mild.

## THE INDUCTION OF THE REV. T. EVANS, B.A.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
The newly-appointed Rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, took place on Saturday afternoon. There was a crowded congregation, but no attempt at disturbance.

## (BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.)

### AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

#### ATROCIOUS MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

#### SELLING CORPSES TO DOCTORS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.  
A negro, who has been arrested at Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, has confessed that he and an accomplice murdered another negro and his wife and adopted daughter in order to sell their bodies to the Medical College, for each of which they received \$15. The affair occurred last week. No blame in the matter is attributable to the College authorities.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.  
The Cattle Commissioner appointed by the United States Treasury to investigate the late outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Maine reports that all the animals attacked have recovered. The Commissioner expresses the belief that no case of the disease now exists in the United States.

#### AMERICAN IMPORTS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 23.  
The week's imports amounted to \$9,618,000, of which \$3,863,000 were dry goods and the remainder merchandise.

## THE

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, FEB. 23.  
In to-day's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons the Ministerial resolutions in favour of a loan of \$25,000,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway were agreed to, and the Bills founded on them was introduced, and read a first time.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, FEB. 24.  
M. Dingler, the son of the chief engineer of the Panama Canal Company, has died of yellow fever. Twelve fatal cases of the disease have occurred here lately, but only among fresh arrivals.

#### THE SACKVILLE-WEST AFFAIR.

(“TIMES” DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 21.  
The House Foreign Affairs Committee has determined not to pursue further the inquiry into the case of Minister West and Representative Hewitt's action with reference to the O'Donnell Resolution, because no information on the subject is obtainable.

#### THE FLOODS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.  
The floods going down the Ohio are breaking the levees and inundating the lowlands near Cairo at the confluence of the river with the Mississippi. By the inundation Cairo is threatened, but efforts are being made to repair the levees. The water on the Lower Mississippi is rising from Vicksburg a break in the Bedford levee near the Delta is reported.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.  
The Democratic National Convention, whose business it will be to nominate a new President, will meet in Chicago on July 8th. The Greenback National Convention, for the same object, will meet in Indianapolis on May 28th. At a banquet of some 200 Independent Republicans in Brooklyn, Mr. Carl Schurz delivered an address and those present subsequently held a meeting to take measures for preventing the Republican National Convention from nominating a President distasteful to the Independents. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the selection of candidates should be such as would warrant confidence in their readiness to defend the advances already made towards divorcing the public service from party politics, and to continue those advances until the separation should have been made final and complete, and that the management of the campaign should be confined to men whose character would command the unhesitating support of the party. This conference of the Independents has attracted much attention, but it will probably have little practical influence on the action of the Republicans, who will control the nomination of the President.

#### AMERICAN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.  
The remains of Jerome Collins, of the *Jeannette* expedition, have been escorted to the steamer *City of Chicago*, which will carry them to Queenstown. A requiem mass was said in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at New York.

The steamer *Oder*, from New York for Southampton, took yesterday \$125,000 in gold. The *City of Chicago* will sail to-morrow with \$1,000,000.

#### THE COUNTESS AND HER CATS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
An application was made on Saturday at the Hammersmith Police Court by one of the sanitary officers of Kensington for a summons against the Countess de la Torre for keeping a number of cats and dogs upon her premises. The usher informed the magistrate that the Countess had been summoned before at that court and also at the Kensington Special Sessions in respect of her cats and dogs. The applicant said there were seventeen cats and seven dogs. Mr. Paget granted the summons.

#### COUNT MAILLATH'S MURDERERS.

PESTH, FEB. 23.

The murderers of Count Mailath were hanged this morning. Sponga was first executed, then Pitely, and finally Berecz. Last night a turbulent mob assembled before the prison in which the condemned men were confined, and created disturbances. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

## MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.  
Prince Heinrich, the second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Queen.

The inquiry into the charges of drunkenness brought against the Rev. A. Z. Grace, vicar of Wellington, Shropshire, was resumed on Saturday when the reverend gentleman himself was called and denied the accusations made against him. The Commissioners ultimately decided that a *prima facie* case has been made out for the Bishop.

Measles have become so prevalent in Macclesfield that the School Board and Local Sanitary Authorities, at the suggestion of the medical officer of health issued a circular on Saturday to the managers of schools requesting them to close for a fortnight to assist in suppressing the epidemic. A similar request was made to the Sunday Schools.

At Carrick-on-Suir, on Saturday evening, during an altercation, a man named Lynch is alleged to have stabbed another man named Daniel so severely that his life is despaired of. The police have not yet succeeded in arresting Lynch.

In a strong gust of wind at Llandogo, on Saturday evening, the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd, vicar of that place, was seriously injured by a workman's tool falling from the roof of a house undergoing repairs on to his head.

Yesterday was the 200th anniversary of the birth of Handel (1684).

Two men, Gumbriel and Fairman, were apprehended at Croydon on Saturday for murdering a police-serjeant while he was attempting to arrest them for poaching. The constable is reported to be dying.

It is stated that the Queen has, through Sir Theodore Martin, granted to Mr. Carl Sievers the copyright of a translation of her new book for Scandinavia.

Sir Abraham Woodville died at Mentone yesterday morning, where he had only arrived on the previous night. He began life as a working mason, and amassed a large fortune by railway and other contracts. He was Mayor of Derby in 1881 and 1882. His great munificence and public spirit induced her Majesty to confer the honour of knighthood upon him last year.

There is now no doubt that Mr. Whiddett, jun., of Herpe Bay, who has not been heard of since he left Margate on Tuesday afternoon in a sailing boat to return to Herpe Bay has been drowned. His boat has been found bottom upwards off the Essex coast.

At several of the large chain factories in the Cradley and Halesowen districts on Saturday the operatives decided to come out on strike in consequence of the employers intimating their intention of enforcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

Saloni Morse, who some time ago attempted to produce a Passion Play in the City of New York, has, it was reported on Saturday, committed suicide by drowning.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition on Saturday:—

### THE SEDITION AMONGST EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

#### KING JOHN AND THE MAHDI.

#### AN IMPENDING BATTLE.

LONDON, FEB. 23.  
The *Standard* learns from Suakim that according to the narrative of a spy who had returned from Tokah, the Civil Governor had all along advocated the submission of the garrison to the Mahdi, and that immediately before its surrender the soldiers had a supply of 50 cartridges per man and a reserve of 40,000. There was no immediate danger, inasmuch as there were only 1,000 rebels in the neighbourhood, and the bulk of their forces was at Teb, awaiting the arrival of the British corps from Trinkitat. General Graham, it is stated, will hardly be able to regain possession of Tokah without artillery.

The Mahdi having written to King John of Abyssinia, asking for his adhesion, his Majesty replied in scornful terms and enjoined him not to set foot on Abyssinian soil.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* reports that in military circles it is believed that General Graham will endeavour to give battle to Osman in the Plain of Trinkitat, failing which he will return to Cairo.

SUAKIM, FEB. 23.  
Admiral Hewitt, General Graham, and Baker Pacha, with the Staff of the British Expedition, left this morning for Trinkitat.

SUAKIM, FEB. 23.  
According to reports of spies, Osman Digna, who is still at the spot at which Baker Pacha was defeated, is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the British troops. He is at the head of numerous forces, and expresses his confidence that his men will be victorious. A battle will, it is believed, take place in two or three days.

CAIRO, FEB. 23.  
It is stated on good authority that some railway material has been sent off from Alexandria for Suakim.

The despatch of British troops to Assuan is attributed to an apprehension of a rising in that district.

Official despatches show that the capitulation of Tokah must be solely attributed to the sedition which had broken out amongst a portion of the garrison.

A portion of the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum has taken boat on the Nile to return to Cairo. At Khartoum a force of 3,900 men only will be left, and at



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DEATH OF ADMIRAL MOTTLEY.—Vice-admiral Joseph Martin Mottley died on the 11th day at Slindon House, Bognor, in his eighty-second year. He entered the navy in 1851, and was employed on shore at the destruction of the batteries in the Gironde at the close of that year and the beginning of the next. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1879, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1885. He served in the Spanish campaign, and was subsequently engaged with the Carlist forces in 1836-37. He was employed as lieutenant on the *Revenge* at the battle of St. Jean d'Acadie in 1840, for which service he obtained a medal. He became vice-admiral in 1879. He was placed on the Retired List in 1870.



# Galignani's Messenger.

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**20 CENTIMES—(2<sup>d</sup>)**  
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No. 21,425.

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FOUNDED 1814.

## NOTICE.

The Proprietors of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER have concluded arrangements with the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the possession of a SPECIAL WIRE, by means of which the London Office of this journal is placed in direct telegraphic communication with its editorial and publishing department in Paris. The London correspondents of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER are thus enabled to forward a full and prompt supply of the news received from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. Special attention is likewise given to Financial and Sporting Intelligence. It is needless to add that the distinctive features which have won for GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER an ever-increasing favour in the past will be fully maintained.

Complaints have reached us of vendors of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER charging for the paper more than 20 centimes in Paris and 25 centimes in the provinces and abroad. Purchasers who have been victims of this overcharge would render ourselves and the public a service by informing us by a post-card addressed to our offices in Paris or Nice. The price of the paper is marked on it, and should in no case be exceeded.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

#### GENERAL GRAHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

To-day the Earl of WEMYSS called attention to the reported order to General Graham to advance from Trinitat, but admitted that after the explanation given on the previous evening in the House, much of the cause for anxiety has been removed. He, however, asked the Government to give an assurance that they would not shelter themselves behind the discretion given to General Graham.

Earl GRANVILLE declined to give details of military operations in progress but stated that a large discretion was left to General Graham and it was not for the Government at home to dictate to the General on the spot the precise course he was to take.

The Marquis of SALISBURY remarked that the Opposition were between two fires and asserted that there were very good reasons for warning the Government against the uncalculating optimism which had scarified the armies of General Hicks and General Baker.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY urged that responsibility for the organisation of an army of our own was a very different matter from the responsibility attaching to us for the army of Hicks Pacha or Baker Pacha.

After further remarks from the Earl of DUNRAVEN, the Earl of HARDWICKE, and the Earl of MORLEY, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to six.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

#### THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that he had it in command from her Majesty to inform the House that she gave leave to proceed to the election of a new Speaker.

Mr. WHITEHEAD moved that Mr. Arthur Peel do take the Chair as Speaker, and having dwelt upon the varied qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office, he expressed his belief that all these qualifications were largely possessed by his hon. friend.

Mr. RATHBONE seconded the motion, and no other nomination being made, Mr. PEEL thanked the House for the favour it had shown him, attributing it in no small degree to the fact that he was the son of a statesman whose history and labours were identified with the history and the debates of the House, whose public services were imperishably written in the records of his country, and whose name was warmly cherished in a multitude of British homes. He should look to the support and co-operation of the House, if he were elected, to enable him to deal with the difficulties of the Chair as they arose, and he fully recognised the necessity there was for his laying aside all that was of a personal, party, or political character, and subordinating everything to the great interests of the House at large.

Having been inducted into the Chair by his proposer and seconder, the Speaker again expressed his sense of the great honour conferred upon him and promised that his best energies should be devoted to the service of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on behalf of the House at large, tendered to the Speaker their respectful congratulations, observing that to himself it afforded no common gratification to have assisted in the elevation to so high a position of the son of a man whose follower he had been, and for whose name and character down to this late hour of his life, he retained an unbroken and undiminished veneration.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE cordially concurred in all that had been said as to the high personal qualification of the Speaker and the claims he had upon the regard and esteem of the House.

The House then adjourned.

#### THE WEATHER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.  
The weather forecast for to-morrow predicts for the Channel and South of England, variable airs, and finally southerly, foggy at first, then cloudy, and perhaps some rain.

The weather in London to-day has been fine. At midnight the barometer was 29.95, rising; and the thermometer, 39. Wind E. Weather clear.

DOVER.—Wind, N.E., light; sea calm. CHANNEL.—Foggy weather and mild.

## THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT VICTORIA STATION.

### GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
As previously reported, an explosion occurred at the Victoria Terminus of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, at one o'clock yesterday morning, which has resulted in the complete wreckage of the main line booking office and all the rooms between the booking office and the premises of the Terminus, the demolition of almost every pane of glass in the roofed enclosure in front of the station, and in the infliction of considerable damage to the adjacent property. The last train to leave Victoria is at 12.9, after which time for the night, only some four or five men remaining until the arrival of the late train from Croydon, which is due at 12.45. The last of the passengers and all the officials, save the night inspector, a signaller, and three porters, had left the station when a terrific report, resembling the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance was heard, and a moment or two afterwards flames were seen issuing from the cloak-room, which is situated on the eastern side of the booking-office, at the side nearest to the streets. Manning, the night inspector, was within 30 feet of the cloak-room at the time, being engaged in fixing the hydrant on the platform ready for use in case of emergency, a precaution adopted every night. Fortunately, the direction in which the explosion did most destruction was away from the platform, a fact attributable no doubt to the existence of a strong partition wall which divided the cloak-room from a waiting-room on the western side, while on the east the windows opening on to the cab enclosure offered very little resistance to the force of the concussion, although this wall was of service in breaking the violence of the rush of air and debris towards the platform, and, in consequence, in protecting the night inspector from personal injury. The wall was not sufficiently solid to withstand the blast, as the wrecked condition of the waiting-room testifies. The partition which divides the cloak-room and the waiting-room from the booking hall appears to have collapsed at once, with the result that the shattered wooden framework is all that remains of the ticket office in the centre of the hall. This portion of the premises has suffered more than any other, excepting the actual room in which the explosive was deposited, not a pane of glass being left whole either in the windows or the roof of the booking hall, whilst woodwork has been demolished on every side, the violence of the shock having even reached the extreme end of the refreshment room, which is at the side of the booking hall furthest from the cloak-room. Towards the street the wall is naturally more substantial, and it has not entirely given way, but the widow and door frames are practically destroyed. Several breaches have been made in the masonry, and where the wall remains standing it has bulged outwards to an alarming extent. Upwards (and this is a point of some significance in determining the nature of the explosive used) the destruction has been small. There is not a scrap of unbroken glass in the roof, and immediately over the cloak-room the roof has completely fallen in, but this is due to the weakening of the walls upon which it rested, not its own inherent weakness. The glass shelter which covers the cab enclosure in front of the station is a complete wreck. Immediately it was found that a fire had broken out the brigade was communicated with and a detachment, under Superintendent Hamblin, arriving after a brief interval, the flames were soon subdued. No one was injured by the actual explosion although several persons had narrow escapes.

#### OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

After Colonel Majendie, who had been joined during the morning by Major Ford, one of the assistant-inspectors of the department, had made his cursory examination of the surroundings and photographs had been secured of the ruins, he gave permission to have the scene of the explosion cleared. This was watched by large crowds of people, who gathered in the station-yard and on the platform, but were prevented from impeding the work of the men employed by barriers, at which a force of police officers was stationed. Captain Shaw and Colonel Henderson were present, as were several members of both Houses of Parliament, including the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The Duke of Cambridge also sent an enquiry to make inquiries. The idea that the explosive used was dynamite, is strengthened by the fact that the police are aware that men who have played a prominent part in previous dynamite outrages, and who have given information which has saved them from conviction, are still in London. In the course of removing the luggage from the cloak room at the station, scraps of tin were found which leads to the supposition that the explosive was carried in a canister of that material. The earth in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, or at any rate where its greatest force was felt, has been removed for examination more carefully and systematically by Colonel Majendie, the Government Inspector, as showing the downward force of the explosive. It may be mentioned that upon the clearance being made, it was found that a joint 10 inches square, upon which the flooring was laid, was snapped completely in half near the wall, where its strength presumably would be the greatest. It has not yet been decided by the police what steps they will take in the way of issuing a reward. It has been arranged that Colonel Majendie shall make an examination of the debris removed from the scene of the explosion on Thursday, and afterwards hold an inquiry into the subject at Victoria Station, when any evidence which can throw light upon the matter will be called. Two men who were injured are, considering the

serious character of the injuries, doing fairly well. The official report returned to Captain Shaw by Superintendent Palmer is as follows:—The cloak-room, a building of one floor about 30ft. by 36ft., and contents nearly destroyed by fire and explosion, booking office and restaurant adjoining and contents seriously damaged by explosion, and covered way by breakage. The names of the sufferers are W. Fulford, aged 27 years, and Karl Katton, aged 29 years, who were both seriously hurt and taken to St. George's Hospital.

## EXPLOSION IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
An artist in fireworks named Cardwell, and living in Wandsworth, called by appointment to-day upon Captain Gye, at Covent Garden Theatre, to show him some chemical preparations which it was proposed to use as a stage light. Whilst a bottle of some compound was being exhibited the substance exploded with a loud report, shattering the bottle and breaking a window in the room. The man's hand was cut by the broken glass but no other injury was sustained.

## ACCIDENT TO A CUNARD STEAMER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The National Steamship Company's steamer *England*, from New York to Liverpool, which arrived off Queenstown at 11.50 on Monday night, reports that on Friday last, at 5 p.m., she passed the Cunard steamer *Servia*, steering westward, 832 miles west of the Fastnet. There was apparently something wrong. The *Servia* having left Queenstown on the 17th inst., bound for New York, she ought, therefore, to have been some hundreds of miles further westward by 5 p.m. on Friday afternoon.

## THE AYLESFORD CASE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The action brought against Lord Aylesford to recover £475 arrears due to the Countess under a deed of separation was tried in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday. The defence was that the Countess had forfeited the allowance by a breach of one of the covenants that she should not molest the Earl. Most of the evidence and arguments turned upon the question whether the Countess having given birth to a child, of which the Duke of Marlborough was alleged to be the father, and whether the calling of that child Lord Guernsey constituted molestation. The Duke of Marlborough was examined in court, and the jury found in favour of the Countess as regards the arrears, but decided that there had been molestation, for which £100 damages were awarded to the Earl. The question whether the molestation is a bar to the claim under the deed is left for future argument.

## HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.  
In the Queen's Bench Division, to-day, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, an accident was brought by General Brereton for damages for injuries sustained when travelling with his brother, the Rev. Canon Brereton, who on the previous day had obtained a verdict with £4,000 damages. General Brereton had suffered very severe injuries, and the jury found a verdict with £6,500 damages.

## "LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE BIENFAISANCE."

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The 42nd annual ball, in aid of this excellent charity, was held on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, and was honoured by the presence of the French Ambassador, the Comte d'Aubigny, the Comte de Florian, the Comte de Petitville, Col. Deshayes, Commandant Le Clerc, as well as all the Attachés of the French Embassy, and M. Blanchard de Farges, French Consul-General and his staff. The entertainment was a complete success, and dancing was carried on till an early hour to the spirited strains of Louis Beck's band. A large number of valuable presents were contributed to the tombola.

## THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

NICE, FEB. 26.  
This being the last day of the Carnival fêtes, the award of prizes took place. The grand prize of 5,000fr. was won by the *Sovereign's car*; that of Bacchus became entitled to the second prize of 4,000fr.; the array of fishes took 3,000fr., and the terra-cotta figures 1,500fr. The occasion was again marked by splendid weather and an immense concourse of spectators. To-night there is a general illumination and a display of fireworks.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The *Daily News'* representative in Calcutta states yesterday that Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General, Mr. Conway and Mr. Gordon, representing the Indian Financial and Public Works Departments have been deputed to proceed to England to give evidence before the Select Committee on Railway extension in India. They will leave Bombay on March 28.

## PERSIA AND AYOUB KHAN.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The *Daily News'* correspondent at Teheran sends a message to the following effect:—In consequence of orders from Toheran, Ayoub Khan, with the chief aidars, is to be detained at Meshed as a State prisoner. The Persian Government will continue its subsidy of 4,000 toman monthly. The Shah has another son.

## THE SOUDAN.

### MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

### THE EGYPTIAN WAR ESTIMATES.

### THE ADVANCE ON TOKAR.

### FOREIGN OFFICERS KILLED.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.  
Vice-Admiral Hewitt has telegraphed to the Admiralty that the forces at his command are sufficient to repulse any attack of the insurgents upon Suakin. In consequence he has refused the offered reinforcement of another regiment of infantry.

CAIRO, FEB. 26.  
Orders have been issued to-day for the despatch of the Egyptian battalions, under the command of English officers, to Assuan, on Thursday. The British Government has not yet acceded to the proposition to send two more battalions of English infantry to Upper Egypt.

A Supplementary Army Estimate to meet additional expenditure in Egypt was issued to-day the amount being £371,050 but towards this the Egyptian Government contributes £132,000, and £20,000 will be derived from stores on repayment, leaving the net sum to be voted £209,050. A Naval Supplementary Estimate was also issued this morning for £147,200 to meet additional expenditure arising out of operations in Egypt.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing yesterday from Trinitat via Suakin, reports that spies who arrived yesterday, say they could not approach Tokar owing to the presence of the rebels in the vicinity. The statement is not sufficiently definite on the point, whether the rebels are besieging or are in possession of the town. General Graham disbelieves the story that the garrison of Tokar has gone over to the rebels, but Baker Pacha fully accepts it. Surrender or no surrender, General Graham is actively pushing on his preparations, and yesterday Fort Baker was occupied by the 75th and 89th Regiments, who marched with a squadron of the 19th Hussars, a troop of mounted infantry, and two mountain guns. The cavalry scout a short distance beyond the Fort saw from 1,000 to 2,000 of the enemy. The latter fired some shots, but there was no reply and no casualties. Portions of the fort are found to be considerably damaged by the rebels, although the outer redoubt is untouched. The general advance may not begin as soon as was expected, it being uncertain what effect the news of the surrender of Tokar may have on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Macdowell, Chief Medical Officer, complains that his transport is insufficient, and says he will have great difficulty to meet requirements if the casualties of the coming fight amount, say to even 300. The mutiny of the black troops at Suakin against the order to serve as hospital carriers, and their threat to join the Mahdi rather than comply, precludes the hope of aid from native sources. The *Chilren* has arrived with a company of blue-jackets and two Gallies. Two more of the same weapons, and also the same number of the Gardner guns, will be taken with the army, which, if the 65th come in good time from Aden, will amount to upwards of 4,500 men.

The Cairo correspondent of the same journal, yesterday, advises that disturbances have occurred between two Bedouin tribes about camels at Ghughah, in Upper Egypt. The recently-appointed Sultan of Darfour writes a curious letter to the Khedive saying that he stays at Korosko until the remainder of his family is sent. Already he has with him 42 women including his wives and retinue, and he wishes to know about a sum of £1,000 promised, but not received. He will not leave, he says, until things are satisfactorily arranged. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the black troops at Suakin.

The Alexandria correspondent to the same paper, yesterday, says:—The hired transport *Poonah* arrived at daylight with 107 marines and four officers, 735 men and 17 officers of the South Staffordshire Regiment, 149 men and three officers of the Royal Artillery. The *Giltan* transport has also arrived at Alexandria with 400 men and 16 officers of the marines. The Staffordshire Regiment proceeds to Cairo, the marines will garrison Alexandria, and the blue-jackets embark to-morrow. Their conduct ashore has been most exemplary.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* last night states:—Colonel Orzewitz, an Austrian officer with Baker Pacha's Army, writing to his wife from Suakin, on Feb. 5, states that amongst the slain officers there were fifteen Austrians or Hungarians, four Germans and four Swiss.

## RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs yesterday that the statement that M. Nelidoff will resign his post at Constantinople and be replaced by M. Zinovief, the Director of the Asiatic Department in the Foreign Office, is quite unfounded. M. Nelidoff will remain at Constantinople, and Baron Uxkull will not leave Rome. As to the London Embassy, nothing is as yet decided.

## ILLNESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
Advices from St. Petersburg, yesterday, state that the case of the Hon. Mr. Hunt, American Minister at that Court, who has been seriously ill during the last week or two, is considered quite hopeless. His Excellency has been unconscious since Sunday.

## AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

### THE PRESENT OF THE "ALERT."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Hoar, declaring the offer of the *Alert* by the British Government to be most opportune and generous, and deeply appreciated by the House, and further directing President Arthur to forward to the British Government a copy of the resolution.

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.

A steamer has reached Boston from Melbourne with the first cargo of Australian wool ever brought by steamer direct to the United States.

### THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

(“TIMES” DESPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26.

It has been telegraphed from Shreveport, Louisiana, that the Red River is in flood, the water being higher than at any period since 1849. Almost the entire country is submerged, and great damage has been occasioned. Steamers are bringing off the inhabitants and the live stock from the inundated plantations.

### MR. IRVING IN AMERICA.

(“TIMES” MESSAGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26.

Mr. Henry Irving, after fulfilling successfully a Canadian engagement, re-appeared in Boston last night, before a crowded house.

### DISQUIET IN MANITOBA.

(“TIMES” ADVICE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26.

Reports of a certain degree of restlessness reach us from Manitoba indicating the existence of a movement for the secession of that province from the Dominion of Canada. The Irish in New York assert that their agents have been stirring up the Province, the intention being to induce the people of Manitoba to declare its independence and to apply for its admission to the United States. There is much discussion on the subject proceeding among the Irish.

## MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.

During a dense fog at Liverpool yesterday, a collision occurred on the Mersey between the steamer *City of Quebec* and the sailing ship *South American*. The latter was seriously damaged, and both vessels had to go into dock.

Whilst a steel shaft, weighing 24 tons, one of the largest castings ever made in Scotland, was being cast in the Parkhead Forge, Glasgow, last evening, the molten metal exploded, and eight persons were injured. A foreman boiler maker, named John Downie, is not expected to recover.

Twenty-five days ago four ponies, belonging to the Ronyards Coal Company, were accidentally imprisoned without food in a coal pit near Airdrie. Yesterday morning they were all found alive, and a veterinary surgeon who examined them pronounced them little the worse for their long fast.

At Dolcoath Mine, Cornwall, early yesterday morning, seven men were very seriously injured by the breaking of a shaft ladder. They were coming off the night shift and were on the ladder that reaches the main engine in order to ascend to the surface when it broke, all the men being precipitated some fathoms down the shaft.

Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County Constabulary, who was murderously assaulted and robbed by three notorious poachers, has died at his home at Gaterham from the effects of the injuries received in the highway at Godstone. He was terribly knocked about and evidently left for dead. Two men, named Gumbrell and Fairman, are in custody and will now be charged with the murder.

A collision of a destructive character occurred on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway near Sheffield. Yesterday morning a goods train came up from Manchester and ran into another. A guard's van was smashed to atoms, as were also several waggons, and the guard, named Shivers, was severely injured. He was taken to the Infirmary.

The Queen received yesterday from the Grand Duke of Hesse the news of the betrothal of his second daughter, Princess Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Serge, the brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Japanese Envoy and suite left Charing Cross by the 10 o'clock supplemental train, yesterday morning, for Paris.

The Court of Appeal yesterday arranged that the appeal in the case of “Belt v. Lawes” should be heard on Monday next. During the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, the sword at the back of the dais, where the Lord Mayor sits, fell down on Alderman De Keyser, who happily was but slightly hurt.

The Duke of Cambridge held a levee at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, yesterday afternoon, when there was a very full attendance of officers.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Edward of Prussia, visited the Lyceum Theatre last evening.

The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, intends to make a prolonged stay in Folkestone, having taken a house in Clifton-gardens for twelve months.

## AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

The Senate has adopted a bill authorising the issue of notes by the National Banks in return for a deposit of Government bonds. These notes will bear interest. The issue price must not exceed the value at par of the bonds deposited.

## THE REBELLION AT SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, FEB. 26.

The situation here is becoming very critical.

The Turkish officers of the negro troops who have mutinied ask to be relieved of their commands. These troops, to the number of 1,000, are spread about the camp, but have not been disarmed.

This morning an order was issued prohibiting the conveyance of water to Suakin. The supply will henceforth be drawn from the ships.

Bands of insurgents are seen daily passing in the direction of Tokar.

CAIRO, FEB. 26.

Mr. Egerton, Secretary to the British Legation, has arrived here to assist Major Baring.

No despatch has yet been received from General Graham to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The *Times* learns that the Essex Regiment, which was to have proceeded to Malta to replace a regiment ordered to Egypt, has also received instructions to hasten to the front. The same journal learns from Khartoum that Ibrahim Haidar, formerly Commander-in-Chief, has left for Cairo. All the Egyptian troops have been sent to Omdurman. Khartoum is quiet. The market is well attended every day by Arabs bringing provisions to the city from the surrounding districts. The cost of articles has fallen 50 per cent.

## FATAL ANARCHISTS' FEUD.

ARMENIÈRES, FEB. 26.

Ten Anarchists who had taken offence at some remarks made by a publican named Wable in the Rue Notre Dame, in this city, entered his establishment yesterday and smashed the windows and furniture. They wore masks, and on meeting with resistance from some of the publican's friends freely used their knives. One man, Louis Queque, was killed on the spot, and another was fatally stabbed in the breast. Six others were more or less seriously injured. Amongst those arrested are Vincent Noco, formerly manager of the *Forest*, of Armenières, and Brogg, a former police officer.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the Russian deputation appointed to congratulate the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his accession to the throne of St. George, arrived here this morning at half-past eight, and was received by the Crown Prince, who escorted him to the Russian Embassy, Unter den Linden.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The *Mémorial des Pyrénées* reports an encounter with a wild boar, which for some time past had been committing extensive ravages amongst the crops, in the neighbourhood of Lanne. Numerous sportsmen had unsuccessfully followed the trail of the animal until, last week, when it was described in an open field. A young farmer of the vicinity, M. Denis Bourdet, at once set forth in pursuit and fired upon the destructive beast which immediately turned upon its assailant and a hazardous contest, lasting over 20 minutes, followed. Seizing the inferior by the front one limb and the other, and maintaining it to the earth, M. Bourdet hailed for assistance and a neighbour with an axe opportunely arrived at the spot just as the strength of the human antagonist began to fail. A lucky blow on the skull despatched the boar and M. Bourdet came out of the singular affair with one of his thighs severely lacerated by the tusks of the animal, although he was subsequently able to regain his home. Hopes of the speedy recovery of M. Bourdet are entertained.

The drink statistics of Belgium show that the population of the kingdom, amounting now to about 5,500,000, consumes annually alcoholic liquors to the value of 480,000,000fr., which is 66 per cent. more than 30 years ago. Compared with 40 years ago, the number of the insane has increased by 104 per cent., of suicides by 80 per cent., and of criminal criminals by 135 per cent. In 1850 the number of places where alcoholic liquors were retailed was 53,000; it is now 130,000. Although the Belgians are reputed to carry their liquor well, it is generally felt that measures to oppose the evil effects of drink are urgently required.

A COUGAROUS POLICEMAN.—An exciting scene was witnessed in the Westminster Bridge-road on Friday. It appears that about noon a mad dog was seen to attack several persons. The animal was chased by a number of policemen and passers-by; and it is said that during the chase the animal bit several persons who attempted to kill it. Finally it jumped the area of 25, Westminster Bridge-road. The police were at a loss what to do; but one of their number, was assisted over the railings, and descended with drawn treacher. No sooner had the man reached the bottom of the area than the dog—a large white terrier—sprang at him; but the constable struck it a blow on the head which rendered it insensible, and it was then killed.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.—It is stated that about 100 members of Parliament, all parties, including Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Rathbone, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson, Sir H. Holland, Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Cowen, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bradlaugh, etc., have joined a society which has been formed for the purpose of bringing together all those who, “while desiring that the majority of the electors should have their due preponderance, are also anxious that the minority should be fairly represented.” Sir John Lubbock, the president of the society, has just issued a circular on the subject to members of Parliament, and announcing that a meeting will be held.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A mail-car and horse were found shortly after five o'clock on Monday morning lying in the road about a mile from Sevenoaks. The car was shattered and the horse was very much injured. Neither letters nor bags were found in the vehicle. It is conjectured that it belonged to the Tunbridge post office. The horse had evidently been running at a rapid pace for some time. Nothing has yet been heard of the driver.

THE BLANCKEN PICTURES.—The *Times* is requested by the Duke of Marlborough to contradict the announcement of the *Blaken Pictures* to the German Government. No negotiations have been carried on with the German Government in the matter, nor has any proposition for such negotiations been made that the Duke is acquainted with.



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## NOTICE.

The Proprietors of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER have concluded arrangements with the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the possession of a SPECIAL WIRE, by means of which the London Office of this journal is placed in direct telegraphic communication with its editorial and publishing department in Paris. The London correspondents of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER are thus enabled to forward a full and prompt supply of the news received from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. Special attention is likewise given to Financial and Sporting Intelligence. It is needless to add that the distinctive features which have won for GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER an ever-increasing favour in the past will be fully maintained.

Complaints have reached us of vendors of GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER charging for the paper more than 20 centimes in Paris and 25 centimes in the provinces and abroad. Purchasers who have been victims of this overcharge would render ourselves and the public a service by informing us by a post-card addressed to our office in Paris or Nice. The price of the paper is marked on it, and should in no case be exceeded.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

#### THE NEW SPEAKER.

To-day Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel was presented at the Bar by the Commons as their Speaker-Elect for her Majesty's approval which was signified by Royal Commission, the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, Lord St. Aldrich, the Earl of Kenmare, and Lord Monson.

The Lord Chancellor said their Lordships had it in command from her Majesty to declare her entire confidence in the new Speaker's talents, diligence and efficiency, to fulfil the important duties of his office.

The SPEAKER, in submitting himself to her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure entreated, according to the customary form, that in the discharge of his duties and in maintaining the rights and privileges of the Commons he should inadvertently fall into error the blame might be imputed to him and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons.

The SPEAKER, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote and a large body of members, then returned to the Lower House where, on assuming the chair, he announced that her Majesty's approbation of him as Speaker had been signified in the other House, and then once more tendered his respectful acknowledgments to the House of Commons for the great honour which they had conferred upon him, and repeated from that place that whatever energies he might possess were at the entire disposal of the House, and that he would consult to the best of his power its rights and interests.

#### THE EXPLOSION AT VICTORIA STATION.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir W. HARCOURT said in reply to Mr. J. G. Talbot, that Colonel Majendie, the Inspector of Explosives, had reported that there was no doubt that the cause of the recent explosion at Victoria Station was some species of nitro-glycerine compound.

#### THE BOARD OF WORKS (FURTHER POWERS) BILL.

Sir J. M. MCGAREL HOGG, moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers) Bill, the object of which was to empower the Board to take action in defence of the interests of the consumers, in regard to the supply of gas and water.

The second reading was then agreed to without a division.

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (PIGEON SHOOTING) BILL.

Mr. ANDERSON moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, the object of which was to render illegal pigeon shooting from traps. The measure had been passed by the House last Session, but was thrown out by the House of Lords.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY opposed the second reading in the interests of the working man, and Mr. TOTTENHAM condemned the bill as an unwarrantable interference with legitimate sport and individual interests.

Sir W. HARCOURT and Sir F. MILBANK supported the bill, which was talked out.

#### SIR HENRY BRAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that in answer to the address recommending the late Speaker, Sir Henry Brand, to her Majesty for some signal mark of her favour, he had the Queen's commands to inform the House that she desired to act in compliance with the wishes of her faithful Commons, and, therefore, recommended the adoption of such measures as might be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose.

It was resolved that the Royal Message should be taken into consideration at the next sitting.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

#### SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

To-day being Ash Wednesday and the House of Lords sitting, their Lordships being represented by the Mace, the Earl of Redesdale, Chairman of Committees, and Lord Monson, her Majesty's Commissioners, went this morning according to ancient custom to attend the Commemorative Service at Westminster Abbey. Their Lordships entering the sacred edifice by the South door, Poet's Corner, were met by the Cathedral clergy and conducted to stalls in the Sacristy. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lichfield, as the junior bishop. The last time the House of Lords officially attended service at Westminster Abbey on Ash Wednesday was three years ago, when their Lordships met to facilitate the passage of the Arms Act for Ireland.

## A BRITISH COMMISSIONER IN BECHUANALAND.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Rev. John Mackenzie, who came over to this country to represent the Chief Mankarane in the Transvaal Frontier deliberations, has been appointed by Lord Derby, British Commissioner to reside in Bechuanaland. A native police force will be formed to protect Bechuanaland from the encroachments of the tribes on its borders.

## CHARGE AGAINST A SCOTCH CLERGYMAN.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Rev. George Lewis Campbell, Minister of the Argyll Free Church, Glasgow, was yesterday convicted of improper behaviour in York-street on the night of the 15 inst. and was fined two guineas or twenty-one days' imprisonment. He had declined the aid of counsel.

## WRECK OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Spanish steamer *Geofreda*, which left Liverpool the night before, went ashore on the Burbo Bank, off the Mersey, broken in two. The crew were still on board, but a tug had proceeded to their assistance. The *Geofreda*, 1,747 tons register, were bound to Spanish ports with a cargo. The atmosphere all yesterday morning had been very foggy.

## A HURRICANE AT SEA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
American advices received at Queens-town today state that the American ship *F. B. Brown*, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst., having encountered a terrific hurricane. The mate and seven men, being the whole of the watch on deck, were washed overboard, but the mate and five men succeeded in getting on board again. The vessel was considerably damaged.

## THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Baron Tauchnitz is, with her Majesty's sanction, about to publish both the volumes of the "Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" in his English series. A German translation of the Queen's new volume will also be published by Hallberger, of Stuttgart.

## THE GREELEY EXPEDITION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Dundee whaler *Thetis*, which has been partly fitted out for the Greeley Expedition, left Dundee Harbour yesterday, and anchored in the Tay, preparatory to sailing this day for New York. The *Thetis* will be navigated across the Atlantic by Commander Reamey of the United States Navy, and he has engaged a crew of 31 Dundee men to assist in working the ship to America. After reaching New York the *Thetis* will be immediately equipped for the expedition.

## THE DRUIDICAL CREMATION CASE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
At Pontypridd Police-court, to-day, Gwennllan Llewellyn, housekeeper to Dr. Price, known as the Llantrisant Cremationist, was fined 40 shillings and costs for not registering the birth of the child which Dr. Price attempted to cremate. She had been served with notices to attend at the Registrar's Office, but had refused, and the present proceedings were instituted by order of the Registrar-General.

## ASH WEDNESDAY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The usual Ash Wednesday services were held in all the churches of the Metropolis yesterday morning. The sermon at Westminster Abbey was preached by the Bishop of Lichfield and that at the Chapel Royal, St. James', by the Bishop of London.

## SUICIDE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

MADRID, FEB. 27.  
The Hon. James Partridge, United States Minister to Spain, committed suicide at Alicante on Sunday last. The cause of the rash act is attributed to severe illness. The deceased was the guest of the Marquis de Loring at the time.

## A LIVERPOOL STEAMER ABANDONED AT SEA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The steamer *Cubano*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, with passengers and 5,800 of cotton, was abandoned on the 15th inst. at sea, full of water and with her engines broken down five days previously. The passengers and crew were taken off and landed at Lisbon, whence the news of the loss of the ship was despatched to Liverpool yesterday. The *Cubano* was a vessel of 2,753 tons burthen.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow, says that in the South of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect southerly and easterly winds, light or moderate, cloudy weather and probably some rain.

The weather in London to-day has been fine. At midnight the barometer was 30.15; rising, and the thermometer, 41. Wind E. Weather clear.

DOVER.—Wind, E.S.E. Sea rather rough.

CHANNEL.—Clear, fine, dry, and cold.

## THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT VICTORIA STATION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
A meeting of Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was held yesterday morning to decide what steps should be taken in regard to the explosion at Victoria Station. The work of repairing the damage done by the explosion has now commenced, and the station has already assumed somewhat of its normal aspect. The main booking office, however, has been thrown open to the public and the barriers excluding persons from entering the western portion of the station have been removed. The subway between the District Railway and the Victoria Station has also been opened. A strong force of police remained on duty throughout Tuesday night, but nearly all of them were called off the next morning, although their number was strengthened again yesterday evening. Meanwhile the Scotland-yard authorities are using every endeavour to follow up such unsatisfactory clues as have been obtained, and they are hopeful of the result. The closer the examination of the wreck and debris, the more it becomes evident that the explosion was the result of design and not accident. The fact that dynamite was the agent used is not accepted without question, the part of the affair most difficult of elucidation being the manner in which the dynamite was deposited in the cloak-room. If the theory were accepted that the rent Gladstone bag had been used for enveloping the explosive, the testimony of the porter Thomas ought to be of value in fixing the time at which the package was left, and the identity of the person who left it, but the discovery of a second bag in a very similar condition raises a doubt as to whether the dynamite was conveyed in the manner suggested.

## DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.  
Mr. Hunt died this morning.

(Although our previous despatches, announcing the dangerous illness of the United States Minister to Russia, had prepared us for a fatal termination, yet the announcement of his death will fall as a deep grief upon many hearts. Mr. Hunt was greatly beloved by those who knew him. Of imposing presence, courteous manners, a brilliant conversationalist, affable and courteous, he was a general favourite in social life and gathered around him a large circle of devoted and admiring friends. In public life he won by his ability and integrity an honourable reputation. As a member of the bar of Louisiana he stood amongst the foremost men of his profession. As an orator, one of the most popular. During the Civil War, although a Southern man by birth and interest, he was devoted and unflinching in his support of the Union, and exercised a great influence in his State in all the measures of reconstruction. Mr. Hunt was appointed by President Hayes, one of the Justices of the United States District Court, the duties of which he discharged with great ability and credit, winning a national reputation as a learned and able jurist. He was appointed by President Garfield Secretary of the Navy, and for the few months he occupied this position gave the highest evidences of administrative ability. He resigned his position in the Cabinet after the death of Gen. Garfield, but a few months later was appointed by President Arthur United States Minister to Russia, the duties of which post he fulfilled most satisfactorily. Mr. Hunt belonged to a distinguished Southern family, which numbered several illustrious members. One brother was the celebrated Randall Hunt, one of the foremost lawyers of the day, and who as an orator was the peer of such men as John R. Grymes, S. S. Prentiss, and Judah P. Benjamin. By the death of Mr. Hunt, the United States have lost a most able and devoted officer, who has left behind him an honourable record of faithful services.)

## BOARD OF TRADE AWARDS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Board of Trade have awarded a blue cross glass to M. Henri Mulard, master of the French fishing boat *Hirondelle* of Calais, in recognition of his services in rescuing a portion of the crew of the ship *Latham*, of Liverpool, which was wrecked on the Long Sands on the 31st of January last. The Board have also awarded a small gratuity in money to the crew of the *Hirondelle*.

## THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Mr. Barnum's sacred white elephant is to leave England on the 13th prox., being shipped direct from Liverpool to his future home in New York City. It will not, as was at first arranged, be taken to the Continent, nor is it likely that it will be exhibited anywhere in the provinces before it goes to America. Mr. Davis, Barnum's representative here, will have charge of the elephant on its journey, and will also have under his care the native attendant and the two Burmese priests. During the animal's stay in England more than 90,000 visitors have passed the turnstiles at Regent's-park, mainly with the view of seeing Toung Taloung.

## RELIGIOUS RANCOUR IN IRELAND.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Achoury, in his pastoral letter, issued yesterday, accuses Protestant clergymen of rousing sectarian rancour in Ireland, and refers to the Church of Ireland as an establishment which was cut down as a foul upas tree, but which continues to assume airs of superiority and supremacy even in the days of its decline. The designation of the disestablishment body as a Church of Ireland, he says, is an outrageous insult tamely tolerated by the Roman Catholics whose forbearance is met by ungenerous aggression in aggravated forms. The Orange Confederation is becoming more aggressive, and doubtless if the strength of the Catholic body is run down by extensive emigration, which he condemns, the consequences may be very unpleasant for Catholics.

## THE SOUDAN.

### THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH ON TOKAR.

### THE PORTE DESIRING AN ARRANGEMENT.

### HOSILITIES IMMINENT.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The *Daily News* correspondent at Trinitat, telegraphing yesterday, states that General Graham himself, now has no doubt that Tokar surrendered, for one reason among others, that Maccawi Effendi and other officials at Tokar have not communicated with us, though able formerly to send letters at any time. Spies merely report the enemy in large force on this side of the El Teb, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact numbers. Officers and men are fully aware that the rebels are no despicable foe. It is a pity there is no prospect of the arrival of the Horse Artillery before the march out, at which we shall have six machine guns. There are also four Krupp, but it is undecided whether to take them. Owing to the delay in provisioning Fort Baker, and the landing of the camels and transport, the march on Teb will not begin before Friday at the earliest. A portion of the troops will go to-morrow to Fort Baker, to which the mounted infantry were despatched this morning. It is uncertain whether we shall advance to Tokar, if we beat the rebels at the Wells, but why we should go to the Wells remains, after the surrender of Tokar, as unintelligible as ever. In consequence of the refusal of the Soudanese at Suakin to come here and serve as hospital bearers, two hundred Egyptian labourers here will be impressed for duty. It is decided that the 6th Regiment from Aden will join force instead of proceeding to Suakin, but the ship which sailed yesterday to intercept the vessel has not returned. Osman Digna is supposed to be near the Wells. General Buller, commanding the infantry, arrived to-day. With the exception of two cases of small-pox the health of the troops is excellent.

The Suakin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports, yesterday:—There was a fight this afternoon between the rebels and the friendly tribes on the Berber road, nine miles off. Some of the latter our men gathered out of tribes numbering 10,000, wish to come in to-morrow. The rebels are massing to the south, and the friendly tribes want to fight if they can be supported.

From Cairo yesterday the *Daily News* is also advised that General Graham was to cross the marshes on the morrow. The Mudir of Menia has arrested a supposed spy who states after pressure that a large portion of the Mahdi's men are advancing from Upper Egypt, more in hopes of plunder than from political reasons.

Another correspondent, telegraphing yesterday from Varna, states:—The desire of the Porte to come to an arrangement with England with respect to the Egyptian question is growing more and more decided. Musurus Pacha has instructions to do all he can to promote this object subject to the reservation of the Soudan rights of the Sultan. The Palace is particularly anxious that the despatch of more British troops to the Red Sea coast should be avoided, for it fears that their presence might injure Turkish prestige in Hedjaz and Yemen. The Arabian factor in the question is never lost sight of at Constantinople.

The *Standard's* Trinitat correspondent telegraphs, yesterday, that the Naval Brigade are all on shore, and paraded yesterday morning. The stores are landed, and that morning the whole force was to move forward. It is expected that a battle would take place on the following day at Teb. The enemy can be seen moving about, but they do not attempt to harass our men. They are reported to be confident of victory.

## STRANDING OF THE TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Yesterday the Court-martial at Portsmouth, for the trial of Captain Cardale for the stranding of the troopship *Euphrates* at Tarifa on the 19th of December, terminated. The Court found that Captain Cardale had omitted to take sufficient precautions in approaching the Straits of Gibraltar, and sentenced him to be dismissed his ship.

## SUICIDE AT CHARING CROSS.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a well dressed young man about 25 years of age, was observed to suddenly mount the iron railings on Hungerford Bridge, Charing Cross, and deliberately jump into the river. Rising to the surface he could be seen through the slight fog then on the water, struggling and drifting down stream. Passengers on the bridge gave the alarm and two boats put off at once, one from Charing Cross Pier and the other from the opposite side, but he sank before they reached him.

## MURDER OF A FISHER BOY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The adjourned inquest was held at Hull, to-day, as to the death of the fisher boy Cook, of the smack *Sterling*, of Hull, who was brought home from sea dead. The evidence showed that the deceased had been cruelly ill-treated by the skipper and third hand, who are in custody, having been beaten and kicked and lashed to a mast while buckets of water were thrown over him. He had also been kept without proper food, and the medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from the violence and ill-treatment. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against both prisoners.

## AMERICAN CABLEGRAMS.

### SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM AMERICA.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE FROM LONDON.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 27.  
The *City of Chicago* which started on Monday with \$500,000 in gold, was detained in the Lower Bay, her steam pipe having burst. She proceeded yesterday morning. The *Cephalonia* sailed to-day with \$200,000 in gold, and a similar amount in silver, and the *Amerique* took \$17,000 in silver. The former vessel, soon after starting, ran into a tug which sank, two of the crew being drowned.

### UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

(“STANDARD” DESPATCH.)

NEW YORK, FEB. 27.  
Since Thursday \$3,350,000 in gold have been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, but only a portion has been exported. Opinions differ regarding the object of such withdrawals. Possibly the banks have been hoarding gold in anticipation of a demand resulting from the crisis, certain to be caused if the Sub-Treasury pays the Clearing House balance in silver, but that contingency, although certain if the situation remains unchanged, seems now to be remote. It is suggested that the question is now agitated in order to secure the repeal of the law compelling the coinage of silver, and it is possible that some brokers are seeking to excite a speculation in gold. There have been some bids of from 1/4 to 1/2 premium to call gold at 101 for ninety days. Whatever the explanation, the subject is causing much attention though, otherwise, very little anxiety. Much discussion is proceeding in New York upon the subject of the proposal that the Federal Treasury shall settle balances with the Banks by paying in silver instead of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury is considering this policy, but he has not yet ordered it to be adopted.

Large withdrawals of gold for hoarding, are reported by the bankers in addition to withdrawals for export. The New York Sub-Treasury has lost \$3,200,000 in gold this week. Speculative brokers are offering small premiums for future gold calls anticipating that a scarcity may put gold at a premium.

## THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

(“TIMES” MESSAGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 27.  
The Resolution thanking the British Government for its gift of the Arctic steamship *Aetna*, which the Senate unanimously passed, was afterwards presented to the House. Mr. Cox, New York Democrat, asked for the unanimous consent of the Members to its immediate passage. The Fenian, Mr. Robinson, however, objected; thus causing the consideration of the Resolution to be postponed.

## THE PILLAR-BOX ROBBERIES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
At the Central Criminal Court yesterday the two prisoners, Henderson and Swallow, who were convicted on Tuesday of stealing letters from pillar-boxes were brought up for judgment, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude each.

## FORGERY BY A BARRISTER'S CLERK.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, Charles William Wilding, 30, a barrister's clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of forging endorsements to several cheques, the property of his master, Mr. William Cecil Smyly, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

## RUSSIA AND MERV.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* learns that no representations have as yet been made to the Russian Government by England with regard to the annexation of Merv. In any case there is only one direction in which it is possible to look for any satisfactory result. It is too late to prevent what has occurred now, and childish to grumble about it, but it is just the moment to take up the Perso-Afghan frontier question and settle it once for all.

## DYNAMITE ACCIDENT AT A SLATE QUARRY.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Four men were killed and 16 others severely injured at the South Dorset Slate Quarries, near Carnarvon, yesterday. The men were at tea in a hut in the lower part of the quarry, where blasting operations with dynamite were being carried on, when a stone weighing about a ton was hurled amongst them.

## THE ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN AT CROYDON.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County Constabulary, who was murdered by assault and robbed near Croydon on the night of the 19 inst. has not died from the effects of his injuries as reported. He is still lying at his house at Caterham, and although he is seriously ill no immediate danger is apprehended. The third man who took part in the assault has not yet been arrested.

## THE MURDER IN A LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against Adam Rutherford, the man who, after being released from gaol on Saturday last, effected an entrance into Mill-road Hospital, Liverpool, and seizing a nurse named Groom, cut her throat, and then attempted to cut his own. He has recovered from his wounds.

## FRANCE AND TONKIN.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
The *Times*' correspondent at Haiphong telegraphs:—I have made a flying journey to Sonlay, Hanoi, and Haidzuong, examined the distribution of the forces, and had interviews with Generals Millot, Briere, and Negrier. From Hanoi a column of 6,000 men, under Generals Millot, and Briere will march on the 8th prox.; General Negrier starting earlier from Haidzuong with 6,000 men will close the Langson-road. The Songkoi river is blocked close to the Canal de Rapides. It will be necessary to disembark the troops and take the fortified posts which are held along the bank the Hanoi road. There is also a series of such posts, the first being some three miles distant, and there are 17 altogether.

## THE PYRENEES TUNNEL.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

MADRID, FEB. 27.  
The French and Spanish engineers in company at Pau have not yet been able to agree upon the selection of a line for a tunnel under the Pyrenees. They are awaiting fresh instructions from their respective Governments, and will probably again assemble in Paris on the 1st May, to reconsider the matter.

## MISCELLANEOUS MESSAGES.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.  
Sir Bartle Frere appears to be making steady progress towards recovery. The Transvaal Deputation had an interview with the Earl of Derby yesterday, and the new Convention Treaty was signed. In the afternoon they left for Holland.

The guard surrounding Chatham Convict prison was doubled last night in consequence of information having been received of an expected Fenian attack upon the prison with the object of attempting the release of the Irish invariables, who recently arrived there.

At the English Cart Horse Show held at the Agricultural Hall, to-day, the Champion Plate for the best animal in the Show was awarded by the judges to Enterprise of Cannock, the property of the Cannock Agricultural Company. The Show was visited during the day by a large number of persons. Mr. Wilson Barrett presided last evening at the annual dinner of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, and made a strong appeal in support of the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of £461 were announced.

The election contest at Brighton is being waged with great fierceness. Mr. Martineau's meeting last night was again interrupted by opponents. Mr. Romer addressed two meetings last night, and vindicated the Egyptian policy of the Government.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Henry Irving gives an emphatic contradiction to a report telegraphed from London that he intended entering political life and coming forward as a candidate for election to the House of Commons.

The following telegrams appeared in our Second Edition yesterday:—

## THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

NICE, FEB. 27.  
The *Fete de Nuit* last night was magnificent. At the Casino Municipal there was quite an assemblage of persons who had returned from the various masked and costumed balls, and the proceedings were more animated than on any similar occasion for many years past. The gardens were illuminated by electricity and by means of Bengal lights, which have not yet been eclipsed in public favour, and which harmonise very well with the rays of the electric light.

The Spanish Mandolinists enlivened the festivities with their spirited performances, crowds of dancers following them as they moved up and down the avenues. Dancing was kept up until five in the morning. Some of the costumes were remarkably rich and elegant, and the Committee of the *Fetes* distributed twelve banners to as many ladies, who were deemed to have carried off the palm over their many rivals.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO ROME.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

ROME, FEB. 27.  
The Prince and Princess Leopold of Bavaria leave Munich to-morrow on their way to Rome. They will not stay at the Quirinal, as they are travelling in the strictest incognito.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.  
The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* learns that M. Charles de Lesseps is expected there in April to make arrangements for a further concession in regard to the Canal.